THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, March 27, 1909.

The Peace of Europe

LITTLE by little, as every new war scare darkens, like a fleeting cloud, for a moment, the face of the eastern sky, only to disappear without bursting, the world is beginning to realize how powerful are the agencies making for peace. The people who, for their own purposes, balloon these war scares, like the public which is entrapped into giving them an importance which they in no way deserve, seem to have very little idea of what a war in the Balkans might lead to. Fortunately the statesmen of Europe are under no such misapprehension. Even the power which has supported the policy of Austria through thick and thin must regret the contempt for international agreements which has brought about the present imbroglio. Nothing short of this realization could have maintained the peace of Europe during the past six months of alternate incitements and hesitations. Yet it is probably true that during all those months the cause of peace has never really been in danger, and today the signs are not wanting that even the excitement is becoming unreal.

Two incidents, though of vastly different importance, have marked the growth of the influences for peace, during the last few days. The one is the speech of the King of Italy in opening the Italian Parliament, the other is the apparent collapse of the Servian crown prince. Probably nowhere except in Servia would it be possible to witness the spectacle of an heir to the throne engaged in striving to drive his country to war without a shadow of any sense of responsibility, or even of comprehension of the consequences. That the country itself, or at all events the serious part of it, has appreciated the "irresponsible frivolity" of the proceeding there is no reason to doubt, but unfortunately his inflammatory nonsense has been cabled round the world to assist in deceiving and unsettling uninformed public opinion. Very different were the statesmanlike utterances of King Victor Emmanuel. That monarch is well aware not only of what war means but of the fact that his country occupies a position, geographically and politically, which might at any moment precipitate it into the conflict, if it should break out. He spoke, therefore, with a sense of the extreme responsibility of addressing the country at such a moment, and he made it perfectly plain that Italy, while remaining loyal to the triple alliance to the extent of not attacking Austria, had no intention whatever of being swept into a war for the purpose of rescuing Austria from the dilemma into which the policy of Baron Aehrenthal has thrust her. That the triple alliance survives is no doubt true, but its enforcement is conditional on its not bringing Italy in conflict with separate understandings she has formed with other powers.

Behind all these shufflings of the diplomatic pack there is, however, the true reason which is making war not only today but in the future impossible. It is the growing aversion from militarism among all people. The world is waking up to the iniquity of war, and as that idea takes gradual possession of its conscience war is becoming more and more an impossibility. It is probably no exaggeration to say that even a quarter of a century ago war in Europe under the conditions prevalent today would have been assured. What has prevented war today is not diplomacy, that is the effect, but the world's growing perception of the power of good.

THE dirigible balloon service between Boston and New York has been postponed until 1910. There still remain three ways of making the journey in either direction, however—by land, by water or afoot.

IT WAS Lafcadio Hearn who said in a private letter that the more intimate an American became with a Japanese the less he understood him. It is possible this may apply to a Venezuelan. The civilized world has been endeavoring to understand Cipriano Castro for the past six months without really gaining a true perspective of his mystery. It seems that those who have held fast to the theory that he is a great man and not a scoundrel are going to be proved correct. Castro leaving Paris to take ship at Bordeaux to return to Venezuela declared his impassioned nature would not permit him to remain inactive in Europe, which world had no attractions for him when his country called him to save her from bankruptcy and ruin at the hands of the treacherous usurpers. It remains to be seen if Castro will be able to reenter his country and reassert himself. If he is, there is little doubt but that capital will flow after him for the industries of the country, and he will be hailed as a savior of the republic.

THAT was a sweet and winning argument used by the confectioners at Albany the other day. They gave away boxes of chocolates to the legislators, who thereupon agreed the petitioners were indeed the "candy men."

Dr. Eliot Can Stand on His Merits as a Man

IT IS regrettable that mention of the name of Dr. Eliot of Harvard in connection with the ambassadorship to the Court of St. James should be accompanied by any allusion, no matter how carefully garbed or guarded, to the necessity of "financing" him for the position. A more vulgar proposition was probably never made in this country. If permitted to go unrebuked it must become as offensive to the nation to which he may be accredited as to Dr. Eliot himself. Dr. Eliot would not need to be "financed" for any position he might be called upon to fill at home. He would be taken here upon his merits as a gentleman and a scholar. We have no right even to intimate that he would not be accepted upon like terms in England, a country in which there are no limitations upon and no boundaries to the democracy of scholarship, culture and letters.

Because certain very wealthy Americans have from time to time been assigned by our government to the Court of St. James, and have erected in connection with this post a standard of living which only a millionaire could maintain, it is presumed by certain people in this country that no man dependent upon his salary can now fill the position acceptably to the English people.

It is devoutly to be hoped that this matter shall be tested through the appointment of Dr. Eliot, and that he shall be the man, also, through whom a vicious belief shall be dissipated and a slander refuted.

Boston's Place In Commerce

IT IS stated on the authority of our highest commercial body that during the last year Boston has fallen from second to fourth place among the ports of the country. Instead of being led as formerly by New York only, Boston now takes a place behind Galveston and New Orleans. With reference to this the Chamber of Commerce declares, in its review of the year:

> The injustice to Boston and the increasing injury to her foreign commerce by the continuance by the railroads of the antiquated and unjustifiable port differentials, which have been virtually indorsed by the interstate commerce commission, calls for the most emphatic protest from all commercial organizations and merchants that have the prosperity of this community at heart.

In a case of this kind it is the most natural, because the easiest, thing in the world to place the responsibility on the shoulders of others. No doubt, unjust differentials have played a part in bringing about the conditions which have caused Boston to fall behind. The question is, however, has Boston herself done everything that could be required of her at a time when commercial competition is as keen as it is in these days?

Is every encouragement possible held out to the world's commerce by this port? Have we met the demands of modern commerce for dock facilities? Have we used all the power and influence of a great community to compel equitable treatment at the hands of the railroads, and even at the hands of the interstate commerce commission?

Presumably, it is because we have not that it became necessary during the year to consolidate our energies by uniting the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association.

If the new Chamber of Commerce shall carry out the promises made in its behalf, we should be able to tell quite a different story with respect to Boston's commercial position a year hence. When everything is said, it will be our own fault if the port of Boston shall not be put back where it belongs.

IN ARISTOCRATIC EUROPE they honor their great men by decorating them with a few fancy orders. In democratic America the free American citizen honors his President by making him a member of about every club that was ever granted a charter. But in the end both methods amount to very much the same thing.

AFTER the intensest excitement over the Standard Oil rebate case in Chicago, the people sustained something like a shock at the anti-climax of the reversal of judgment. Therefore, all the more concentrated is public attention because of these preliminaries on what is about to take place in St. Louis. Is the federal government under the direction of Mr. Wickersham to strike a blow that will end the corporation's existence, or will it compel the reformation of methods not only in this but other corporations to that degree that it will be impossible to grossly offend in the future as has been done in the past? The people are informed, illuminated, so to speak, and they are argus-eyed and intent. Mr. Taft undoubtedly intends pressing forward in this inquiry until the intelligence of the country is satisfied.

IT SHOULD be said in justice to all parties concerned that Speaker Cannon does not suspect the insurgents.

The Business Situation

NOT A week passes that does not record an improvement in some line of business. The springtime, always pregnant with hope, usually witnesses an awakening in new enterprises, in building operations and undertakings that have been deterred for one reason or another. At the present time reports from various cities are to the effect that many building operations are now under way. In Chicago numerous skyscrapers are to be erected and many are now in the course of construction. In Westchester county, New York, building operations involving about $10,000,000 are under contract or in the course of construction.

The steel mills which have complained somewhat of dull times report that a large percentage of their business consists of manufacturing structural materials for new business buildings. It is contended that these mills would immediately increase their output enormously were they to reduce the price of steel rails. Railroad companies have been withholding their orders in the hope that either new tariff schedules or a voluntary reduction of steel rail prices on the part of manufacturers will enable the purchase of rails at a much lest cost than permitted under the present rates.

The excellent report of earnings submitted this week by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for the fiscal year ended December 31 last shows that in good times or bad the telephone business is gradually developing all over the country. This company reports total earnings for 1908 of $27,898,970, as compared with $25,609,671 in 1907 and $19,709,153 in 1906. In other words, the company seems to have escaped entirely last year the prevailing ailment of hard times of which so many corporations were the victims. Other telephone and telegraph companies report similar large gains in business.

Although the almost unprecedented abundance of money that has been in the banks for some months was supposed to be rather hurtful to the banking business on account of the extremely low rates prevailing, some of the New York trust companies have been enabled to declare larger dividends for the quarter just ended than for the corresponding quarter last year.

Conditions abroad are very much more satisfactory. The Balkan situation is much improved, the strike of the Paris telegraphers has been declared off and confidence is generally being restored.

ELECTRIFICATION of terminals as an effective measure of dealing with the smoke nuisance is a difficult remedy for state railway commissions to apply, since railroad companies have a disinclination to the enormous expense and evade their duty in the matter by declaring it an economic impossibility. That it is not an economic impossibility has been illustrated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the New York Central, both of which roads have been compelled to electrify their New York terminals. In the case of the former it has been estimated that the saving will amount to nearly $200,000 a year. It is considered somewhat early, however, to make close estimates of expenses. Many roads oppose electrification until more is known of applying electricity. Undoubtedly some little time must be permitted for these great systems to accomplish a thorough experiment, and then as results warrant the good work should spread to all cities, that the half-century of railroad nuisances, noise and soot may be at last obliterated.

A Practical Work

IT IS now some eight or ten years since Professor Patrick Geddes came to Boston from Scotland with a tale of the improvement of Edinburgh slums by college men. He and his confreres in that work, starting with the idea that previous reforms of that sort had been too largely academic in their nature, decided that the very best way of developing good in the slums of the big university city would be for university men to live in the slums day by day, letting their tastes, economies and morals have what good effect they would on the life about them. It was a story of good work well done, as the Edinburgh man related it. Doubtless it has had some effect on the work done here through neighborhood clubs and college settlements and the like.

But perhaps the veriest American parallel to what Professor Geddes preached and practised is exemplified in regenerative work now under way in the West End of Boston through the agency of certain young men now resident there. One is an architect, another an alderman. Under the influence of these two and others, old houses have been revamped, grimy doorways and windows are giving place to artistic effects in colonial panels, pilasters and casements, and best of all a series of tumbledown wooden tenements in one of the dirtiest streets has been reclaimed. In the place of these old, unsanitary structures now appears a new building of brick and cement, designed entirely for craftsmen's studios and planned for the utmost convenience of the tenants, who are metal workers, carvers, modelers, decorators and even architects. Art, industry and thrift are once more daily in sight in a street that had fallen into sad need of such exhibitions.

Without doubt an example is being set that cannot fail to have its leavening influence throughout the district.

HIRAM MAXIM seems to be as anxious to prove now that his firearm silencer does not silence as he was a short time ago to prove that it did.

SWIFT as has been the progress in wireless telegraphy of late, another long stride toward perfection of this very useful system is already foreshadowed in the latest news from Washington. Apparently we are already on the eve of a period within which the interruption of official or important messages of any kind may be adequately controlled, and the increasing horde of amateur operators may be kept "off the line," as we should say in dealing with a similar difficulty in telephony. Properly enough, the prime movers in this latest achievement are the government representatives, and it will be the government, it appears, that will first benefit from the taller towers and special devices that are to make uninterrupted communication through the upper regions of the atmosphere an actuality. Reports that some development of this kind was impending have been coming to Boston through semi-official channels for the last week or two; and we have no doubt that the public as well as those peculiarly dependent on wireless telegraphy for use in connection with shipping will welcome the idea that the transmission of messages that are of the utmost importance may ere long be carried on without risk of being sidetracked by some thoughtless boy-experimenter who may be merely playing with electricity. The possibilities of wireless communication as demonstrated at the time of the steamship Republic's misfortune make it evident that this system of message-sending should be placed on an all-the-time business basis at the earliest possible moment.

THERE IS probably something in the theory that Professor Todd is really intending a trip to Mars. He is going to make a balloon voyage and among his baggage will be a supply of oxygen which he proposes to use when he gets outside of the earth's atmosphere. There is just a bare possibility also that he may run across—or into—one of Professor Lowell's dark stars.

Success of the Des Moines Commission System

THE facts published in this newspaper with regard to the practical working of the commission system of municipal government in Des Moines afford ample justification for the bill introduced in the Illinois Legislature by Senator Barr, the adoption of which will make it possible for cities like Peoria, Galesburg, Quincy, Springfield and Joliet to follow the example of their Iowa sister. The first year under a commission in Des Moines is regarded as the most economical the community has ever passed through. Starting under a handicap of a $180,000 debt left by former administrations, we are told, the commission's year ends without exceeding a single appropriation, and with money left over in several of its funds. And we have testimony in this regard which goes even farther than that which relates to close financial management. A city may be governed "economically," as has frequently happened, without being governed efficiently. In the case of Des Moines, however, there appears to have been no short-sighted retrenchment. The streets have been kept cleaner, pavements have been laid in a more workmanlike manner, the police and fire departments have been well equipped and well handled, and the entire municipal government has been placed and operated on a business basis.

A brief summary of the other achievements of the year will be worth while. By agreement with the electric light company rates on street lights were reduced from $75 to $65 a year, under an all-night rather than a "moonlight" schedule; water rates were reduced from 30 to 20 cents; rates on gas lights for streets, arbitrarily raised under the old regime, have been reduced; the banks have been compelled to pay interest on city funds, and as against a deficit of $180,000 last year there is in the treasury now a surplus of $20,000.

The City of Joliet, Ill., is particularly interested in the passage of Senator Barr's bill, because the press and people of that community have taken a deeper interest in the working of the Des Moines system and are more desirous of applying it speedily to their own municipal affairs than those of any other Illinois city. Yet, the showing just made is very certain to create a demand for this form of government in every community which inquires into it with intelligence and with the earnest purpose to overcome loose and vicious methods in the conduct of civic affairs.

WILBUR WRIGHT declares that one may easily learn to fly in two hours. He means, of course, if one shall succeed in staying up for that length of time.

CONSTANT INQUIRER: When the Washington despatches say "Bill in favor of," etc., they refer to a document, not to our honored President.

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CLARK LIEUTENANT DENOUNCES TARIFF RATES AS REVISED

Representative Ollie James Declares the Measure Is a Fraud as Far as Farmers Are Concerned.

USES KEEN SATIRE

Blames President Taft for Failing to Declare Himself Definitely on the "Reasonable Profit" Issue.

WASHINGTON—Representative Ollie James (Dem.) of Kentucky opened the second week of general discussion on the Payne tariff bill when the House met today at 10 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual.

The Kentuckian, who is one of Champ Clark's ablest lieutenants, undertook particular discussion of the "reasonable profit" as applied in the making of a tariff. He injected considerable humor into the debate by declaring in mock alarm that he noticed fossils were on the free list. Reading from the dictionary, he told the House that a fossil was a person who was in sympathy with former times—a man out of date. Then he declared that the Republican idea in allowing fossils free was to fill up the ranks of protectionists.

"Instead of making infant industries stand on their own feet," he said, you propose to make them stand on everybody else's feet. It will be dangerous to the Republican party to play both ends against the middle with the farmer and the laboring man. So far as the farmer goes the tariff is not only a delusion and a snare, but a consummate fraud."

James said he was interested in some of the remarkable things in the bill—cutch, for instance. He found, he said, upon looking the matter up that this was oyster shells. Then he intimated that those who will be beggared by the Payne bill might be expected by the Republican party to cultivate a taste for this as food—it being free.

He lauded Andrew Carnegie and expressed himself as disappointed with President Taft because he had so far not committed himself as to what a reasonable profit" meant. He poked fun at Mr. Longworth, who, he said, was evidently Taft's voice on the floor, just as he had been Roosevelt's—in the latter case the reason being that he was a member of the family.

Mr. James took hot shots at the lumber trust, the sugar trust and the tobacco trust. Of the sugar combine he declared that the bill gave them 1 cent per pound on sugar above the cost of labor and all that might legitimately be called profit. The tobacco trust he characterized as a heartless monopoly fostered by the Republican party.

"When all is done and the bill passed," he said, "the trusts can say, 'We have looked the Payne bill over and, thank God, there is loot enough in it for us all.'"

The Kentuckian declared that he would offer an amendment to the bill providing for an income tax. He quoted extensively from a speech by President—then Secretary of War Taft—expressing his approval of the proposition. Mr. James declared that he believed that since the decision holding the tax unconstitutional 13 years ago, the supreme court had changed and that, with Taft, he believed they would now hold such a law constitutional.

Representative Cushman (Rep.) of Washington added further laurels to his crown as prize humorist of the House in his discussion of the tariff He maintained that the laboring man today got more in wages than ever before in his history. "The minority side," said Mr. Cushman, "wails over the high cost of living, but neglects to speak of higher wages. During the Democratic rule the horizon was one glad landscape of patches and ragged clothes."

He told of a laborer of his acquaintance whom he saw recently purchase two thick porterhouse steaks at one dollar per steak and tender a $10 gold piece in payment. "And this same man," he said, "during Democratic control I saw purchase 10 cents worth of liver and have it charged. There are a thousand years of progress from 10 cents worth of liver charged, to two dollars worth of porterhouse, paid for."

Colombia to Put Treaty Up to the Next Congress

WASHINGTON—At the instigation of President Reyes, the Colombia secretary has decided to put the question of the United States-Panama-Colombian treaty up to the Congress which meets next July, according to despatches received at the state department.

This action practically submits the treaty to popular vote, as the elections for the coming Congress will not take place until May 30. It is expected, however, that the composition of the Congress will be such that the treaty will be ratified. For some weeks Colombia has been in the throes of political disturbances over the treaty question.

METHODISTS OPEN ANNUAL MEETING IN LOWELL TOMORROW

The Board Will Begin the Conference by Examining Candidates for Deacons and Elders' Orders.

ENDS NEXT MONDAY

LOWELL, Mass.—New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opens its annual session here Tuesday, when a board of examiners will meet at the Young Men's Christian Association to examine candidates for deacons and elders' orders.

The board will be composed of the following New England pastors: G. S. Butters, R. F. Holway, G. H. Spencer, A. P. Sharp, C. E. Spaulding, C. W. Blackett, C. E. Holmes, C. H. Clark C. W. Holden, H. L. Wriston, W. A. Wood, L. J Birney, W. H. Meredith, C. H. Stackpole, Andrew Hensen, George B. Dean, E. M. Antrim and L. A. Nies. The Epworth League anniversary will be held in the evening. The Rev. H. W. Hook of Mattapan will preside. The address will be delivered by the Rev. Charles M. Melden of Wilbraham.

The conference will organize Wednesday at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1861 this church had the distinction of being the first in the New England states to unfurl the flag in evidence of its loyalty to the Union cause. The historic flagpole is still used, it having been saved from the fire. The program from Wednesday until the closing day will be as follows:

Wednesday—9 a. m., holy communion; 10:30 a. m., organization; 11 a. m., memorial service, solos by Mrs. J. M. Morcott; 2 p. m., conference sermon by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Woods of Melrose; 3 p. m., anniversary of the conference Sunday School board, presiding officer the Rev. Charles Tilton of Winthrop, address by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Blake of Chicago, question box and discussion; 4 p. m., evangelistic service; 7:15 p. m., anniversary of Freedman's aid society, presiding officer, the Rev. E. V. Hinchcliffe of Springfield, address by the Rev. Dr. M. C. B. Mason of Cincinnati; 8:15 p. m., anniversary of the Brotherhood, presiding officer the Rev. E. M. Antrim of Springfield, address on "Men's Work"

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LANGTRY OPENS UP QUARTERS IN HUB

A. P. Langtry of Springfield is the first candidate in the present race for state treasurer to open headquarters in Boston. Two rooms have been assigned him at the Bellevue Hotel, and this morning several aids and a typewriter are busily at work. Callers have been somewhat numerous thus early, but nothing to the throng that is expected later. Rooms 239 and 240 on the third floor rear are the present quarters, but it is understood that additional rooms may be taken if necessary as the campaign progresses.

When the resignation of Arthur B. Chapin is tendered to the Governor it is the expectation that it will not take effect immediately but will be worded to take effect when his successor is elected and has qualified. The situation is such that there is no officer in the state treasurer's department qualified to take charge if Mr. Chapin steps out before his successor is ready to step in.

It is necessary also that all the securities in the treasurer's charge be gone over and a certificate showing they are intact given the Governor, the retiring and incoming treasurer.

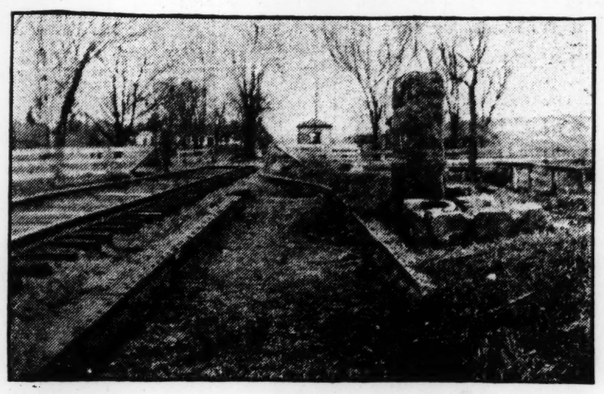
Soon after Mr. Chapin's resignation is tendered it is expected that an order for a joint convention will be adopted by the Legislature. In the previous case of this kind, when E. P. Shaw succeeded Treasurer Phillips, the period between the date of the resignation and the date of the joint convention was 13 days.

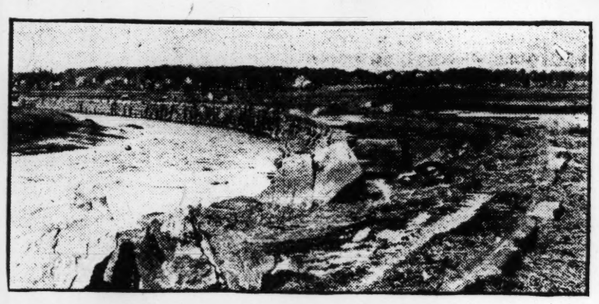
First Railway in the United States

Ran on Granite Stringers, a Distance of Only Three Miles, From Quincy, Mass., to Neponset.

DRAWN BY HORSES

THE first railroad to be built and operated in the United States was constructed in Quincy, Mass., over a stretch of three miles from West Quincy to tidewater at Neponset, and a portion of the old granite stringers used in the construction can now be seen in West Quincy, running parallel with the modern roadbed of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road. Horses and oxen furnished the motive power with which to operate the railroad, and over its rails and on its wagonlike cars were hauled all of the large granite blocks used in the construction of Bunker Hill monument.





VIEWS OF AMERICA'S FIRST RAILROAD.

The upper cut shows the line of the New Haven running beside the old stone ties of the original line; the lower is the old wharf terminal at Neponset.

The building of the monument was directly responsible for the construction of the railroad, the incorporators securing the act of incorporation from the General Court in 1826 for the express purpose of hauling the granite for the building of the shaft.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad operate their "Granite Branch" over a roadbed built on almost the exact survey of the original road.

The petition for incorporating the road was presented to the Legislature

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BULOW PRAISES RUSSIAN CZAR FOR BRINGING BALKAN PEACE

BERLIN—Emperor Nicholas of Russia was given praise as being the chief factor in the peaceful settlement of the Balkan dispute by Chancellor von Bulow today in a debate in the Reichstag on Germany's foreign policy.

"The Czar alone prevented war," the chancellor said. "As a result of the ending of the crisis the relations of Germany with both England and France are improved. Those who always stand ready to spread alarm over the supposed inimical attitude of Germany to France and England will be sorely disappointed at this outcome. The whole European outlook is more favorable than it has been for years."

Servia Today Will Accept Proposals Europe Offers

BELGRADE—Servia will this afternoon receive the ministers of England, France, Russia and Italy and agree to their recommendations that she accept the formula, nominally presented by England, but which is in reality the Austrian ultimatum in the Balkan dispute.

Defeated on every point, all Servia yet hopes for from Austria is a favorable trade agreement. The acceptance by Servia will end the Balkan muddle.

Germany Follows Coup by Assistance to Austria

LONDON — Having secured Russia's complete assent to her request that Austria's annexation of the Serb provinces be recognized, Germany followed it up by making similar representations on Austria's behalf to the other powers.

While Foreign Secretary Grey has enhanced his reputation by his efforts to maintain peace, it is realized that Austria and Germany have scored a great diplomatic victory over the members of the triple entente. Another cause for satisfaction, however, is that Great Britain and France have maintained their position not to recognize the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina until the Austro-Serb negotiations were concluded.

Powers Effect Peaceful Ending of Balkan Affair

VIENNA—A complete agreement has been reached by the powers with regard

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

OPPOSE EXTENSION OF POWER OF BAY STATE LIGHT BOARD

Everett W. Burdett, representing the Edison company, and Albert E. Pillsbury, representing the Massachusetts gas companies, were before the committee on public lighting at the State House this morning in opposition to the bill recommended by the gas and electric light commissioners to give their board more power in the issuing of new stock and in fixing the market price.

Mr. Burdett said, in opposing the bill, there was need for a change in the law respecting the issue of new stock of gas and electric light companies, but if the bill must come in the form of the bill submitted by Commissioner Wood he very much preferred the law as it stands.

The commissioners, he held, could only determine the fair value of stock upon very superficial information obtained from others, not having themselves such intimate knowledge with market values as to enable them to decide of themselves as to the fair market value of such stock. Another great embarrassment is that most of this gas and electric stock passes from hand to hand within the companies themselves and is sold at private sale, making it very difficult to figure what effect an increase of the stock by a new issue may have upon its market value.

Citing the action of the committees on railroads and taxation sitting jointly last year upon the changes they recommended as to the issuing of new railroad stock, he said that it seemed perfectly apparent that their reason for making those changes was to put the primary responsibility of fixing the price for new issues of stock and that the veto power should be placed with the railroad commission. It was true that unfortunately they had a very rank case before the commissioners, that of the Leominster & Fitchburg Company which was putting out its shares at 110 when they were worth very much more and the commission put on its veto power.

For himself Mr. Burdett considered the phrase "and not materially less than will insure a ready market for the issue" in the bill before the committee was very unnecessary, because it is in the law today.

But that to which Mr. Burdett most decidedly objected in the commissioners' bill was the phrase that "the board may, in its discretion, make such recommendations in relation to price in connection with quality of gas or electricity sold and delivered by said company as circumstances may seem to justify," first, because it is utterly unnecessary, and second, that it would be especially mischievous. The commissioners have done that very thing already that this special provision requires them to do. What he objected to was that the committee should put upon the statute book a standing invitation to every disgruntled customer to come before the commission.

WORCESTER RAILWAY PETITION.

A petition was received by the railroad commissioners this morning signed by the board of aldermen and Mayor Logan of Worcester, requesting an investigation of the street railway conditions of that city. The petition requests that waiting rooms and shelters be installed.

How Women Protest the Tariff

CHICAGO—The Chicago Women's Club has denounced the hosiery, gloves and hat schedules of the Payne bill, and the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs will protest at the next meeting.

Mrs. Harold McCormick, who was Miss Edith Rockefeller; Mrs. Lockwood Honore, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Jr., Mrs. Frederic Clay Bartlett, Mrs. John A. Carpenter, Mrs. Charles D. Norton, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. Charles Pike, are pledged to fight the bill. Representatives Wilson, Foss, Madden, Lorimer, Lundin, McDermott and Sabath have been bombarded with letters of protest.

DENVER—Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker, former president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, said: "It is so hard now for people of moderate means to make both ends meet that I don't see what they are to do if the cost of necessities is increased."

Mrs. U. H. Partridge: "It would be outrageous to increase the duty."

Mrs. H. M. Orahood: "I and my family use American hosiery exclusively and are not concerned over the tariff on imported goods."

BALTIMORE—The duty on tea is protested by Katherine Howard, but only on the ground of discrimination against her sex.

"In the new tariff bill," she says, "beer and whiskey are not going to be touched, coffee is on the free list, but tea—that solace of the spinster lady—is to be taxed eight and nine cents a pound. It is time for the unmarried women of the country to protest."

MILWAUKEE—Women of Milwaukee resent paying the proposed duty on gloves, stockings and other articles of women's apparel. The directors of the State Consumers' League will memorialize Congress in the matter.

Wisconsin will be represented at the General Federation of Women's Clubs in San Antonio, Tex., on Wednesday and Thursday by Mrs. R. H. Edwards of

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EX-MAYOR FAVORS CIVIL AND FINANCE CITY COMMISSIONS

Ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, chairman of the late finance commission, appeared before the committe on metropolitan affairs today in executive session, and discussed the recommendations of the commission. He was questioned principally on the provisions of the proposed charter giving the civil service commission the right to pass upon appointments of the mayor for heads of departments, and upon the provision for a permanent finance commission. Mr. Matthews laid great stress upon both these provisions, and said the commission considered both vital to the bill.

He strongly urged that the proposed permanent finance commission should be appointed by the Governor, and said that under no circumstances should the appointments be made by the mayor from civic organizations, as he felt that these bodies might be open to pressure and influence. He could not see in what way this provision is an interference with self-government, and he contended that this is equally true of permitting the civil service commission to pass upon appointments of the mayor. The civil service commission already approves Boston's payrolls, and employees of the city are chosen from the commission's eligible list, prepared after examination. The finance commission considered the proposition of permitting a civil service examination for these appointments, but they discarded it because in their opinion no desirable man for the head of a department would take such an examination.

Representative Lomasney questioned Mr. Matthews at length concerning the Lomasney comptroller bill, but Mr. Matthews did not approve it, believing that it is unconstitutional in its provision that the comptroller may summon witnesses and send for papers, giving a judicial function to an executive officer who is in no way a court.

SEEKS AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION ON BAY STATE'S TAXES

Merchants Association Committee Urges That Law Be Changed in Classification of Property.

REPORT IS ISSUED

An amendment to the constitution relative to taxation, a petition of certain citizens of Berkshire for further appropriation to the Mount Everett reservation and a further consideration of the charter bill are on the slate in the Legislature for committee hearings early this week.

A number of citizens of southern Berkshire have petitioned the Legislature for a further apropriation of $5000 with which to purchase additional land for the Mt. Everett state reservation. This reservation is already established, the state having made a large appropriation for the original purchase of land. It is claimed, however, that more land can now be secured advantageously and will add greatly to the beauty of the southern Berkshire.

The petition is signed by the following prominent citizens of southern Berkshire county: Henry N. White, A. C. Collins, Wellington Smith, Augustus R. Smith, John H. Casey, J. C. Kilborn, Charles Giddings, W. C. Kinman, John A. Brewer, F. H. Turner, C. H. Booth, Edward S. Rogers, William H. Eaton, Carl Murthzbach, C. V. Halsey, James Brien, Robert T. Graham, John P. Pomery, Parley A. Russel, and John B. Beebe.

A fairer distribution of the burden of taxation is the object of an amendment to the state constitution which has been recommended by the Boston Merchants Association. The amendment desired would make possible certain changes in the present Massachusetts laws such as have been made by other states within a few years.

At an early hearing before the legislative committee on taxation, Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University will present the association's amendment

(Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

BOSTON ART CLUB BUYS PROPERTY

Organization, After Considering Many Plans to Increase Influence, Purchases Adjacent Buildings.

The Boston Art Club has just decided upon important improvements in its clubhouse at Newbury and Dartmouth streets. A year ago the club chose a committee of five to devise the ways and means to increase the membership of the club. A second committee's report was submitted late in the year and accepted by the club. The constitution adopted at that time provides for the beginning of the club's fiscal year on April 1, 1909, instead of Jan. 1. It also provides for a non-resident membership at half rate and a modification in the jury system and the board of management of the club.

On March 13 a meeting was held in the clubhouse to consider remodeling the clubhouse. Pursuant to a call of 15 members, a meeting was held last Saturday evening to reconsider the vote taken on March 13. Reconsideration was acted upon and a nearly unanimous vote taken instructing the board of management to negotiate the purchase of the adjoining Newbury street property for the purpose of introducing therein such additional features as the club desires to incorporate.

Newton a Model for Good Roads

Newton's successful experiments in behalf of dustless roads are likely to prove a preface to the revolutionizing of road building in the opinion of many.

Good roads have now become a national issue. Automobile associations, the National Grange, devoted to the agricultural interests, and other organizations today are endeavoring to induce the federal government to establish a national bureau for the construction and maintenance of interstate highways.

At present there is a federal bureau, the province of which is merely to provide expert advice for communities struggling with the road problem, as was done in the case of Newton. This bureau is under the United States department of agriculture. State good roads conventions are becoming increasingly frequent, and the movement for reducing the cost of haulage by highway by bettering the roads is becoming national.

Hitherto the tendency has been to consider the macadam road as the logical solution of the road question. At least that has been the case in Massachusetts. The state roads are made by this process, but although there is a great demand for macadam road today, there is beginning to be a division of opinion about the character of road that should be built under the auspices of the state. It is conceded that under present conditions of automobile traffic the macadam road does not last as it formerly did with only horse traffic.

Commonwealth avenue in Newton, which has been rendered not only a dustless thoroughfare but one which resists the action of the high-power automobiles, has been subjected to a number of treatments in which cement, oil and tar figured prominently. In one instance a layer of cement was rolled down hard and covered with a mixture of sand and asphalt oil, the oil being sprayed on hot. Another section was treated with a penetration coat of tar put on hot and swept over the surface. This gave a dust-free surface that measured about a quarter of an inch thick.

Street Commissioner Charles W. Ross of Newton believes that towns will find that it is cheaper to adopt some method of surfacing their roads than to continue watering their streets. He finds that it is easy to get a hard, dustless surface on macadam roads by the use of one of a number of oil preperations, which possibly may serve to preserve these thoroughfares from the effect of the automobiles.

B. & M. IS REJOICING OVER TRUNK LINES' RATE WAR ACTION

High Official Today Says That Road Has Heard Only in Press of Determination Not to Meet Cut.

MOVE DISREGARDED

Reduction of Two Cents Per Hundred Pounds on the Shipments Westbound Equalizes Differentials.

A high official of the traffic department of the Boston & Maine railroad today said that all he knew about the intention of the trunk lines running from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore not to meet the recently reduced import freight rates of the Boston & Maine was what he had read in the newspapers. If it were true they were not going to meet these rates he was glad to hear it.

He said, however, that there was no contest between the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany, as had been implied in some newspaper articles.

The traffic men of the trunk lines operating out of the ports of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, it is said, after carefully considering the matter of the cut in western freight tariff decided not to meet it because they regard the amount of traffic westbound arriving at the port of Boston inconsequential as compared with that which arrives at the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

To meet the rate made by the Boston & Maine, it is said, would mean that they reduced their own income to no purpose, as the traffic now is being carried at as low a rate, they believe, as can be made without a loss.

Several weeks ago the Boston & Maine made a cut of 1 cent per 100 pounds on traffic west bound from Boston. This cut equalized the differential which theretofore had been enjoyed by the trunk lines operating out of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The cut was followed immediately by another cut of 1 cent per 100 pounds on the same kind of traffic by the Boston & Maine.

Operating out of Boston, the Boston & Albany met the second reduction, and it was expected that the New York Central lines, of which the Boston & Albany is a part, would enter upon a fight with the Boston & Maine for all westbound import traffic. In effect, this has proved true, but the New York Central lines out of New York have not reduced their rates to correspond with the Boston rates.

The presidents of the several trunk lines have conferred on the subject, and it is understood at the interstate commerce commission that they will file no tariffs with the commission further reducing the west bound rates on import traffic.

Their reasons are purely of a business character. The amount of import traffic west bound arriving at the port of Boston, they argue, is inconsequential as compared with that which arrives at the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The traffic now is being carried at as low a rate, they believe, as can be made without a loss.

It is not regarded as likely that much of the import traffic will be attracted to the port of Boston by the reduction of one cent per 100 pounds. It practically has been agreed therefore to let the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany fight out the matter without interference from other trunk lines.

CHILDREN TO SEE FLOWERS FREE

Since the Massachusetts Horticultural Society decided to continue its spring exhibition for a second week it has received several requests from schools and other institutions for passes to view the exhibition. These will be granted free for use between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday on application to the secretary, William P. Rich.

The "Japanese Garden," the special feature of the show, is being refreshed and several other exhibitors are renewing their displays. William Sim of Cliftondale, one of the largest sweet pea growers in this part of the country has asked for a whole table upon which, he says, he will put one of the best displays of sweet peas and violets that has ever been seen anywhere.

MARLBORO HEARS OF NEW CHARTER

MARLBORO, Mass.—Steps to consider the advisability of a new charter are quite likely to result from the meeting of the Marlboro Board of Trade tomorrow evening. A sentiment along this line is developing in the city and with that end in view City Solicitor Nichols of Haverhill and John Parker, principal of Haverhill grammar school, will address the board at a banquet in Odd Fellows' Hall.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

ENGLISH NAVAL STATION

Dover's New Harbor Constructed by the British Admiralty Covers Area of Six Hundred Acres.

DOVER, Eng.—Dover's new harbor, constructed by the British admiralty as a port of shelter for naval purposes, is of vastly more significance to the commercial life of England than it is in a naval way. With practically the entire continental traffic of England—which includes the major portion of the American tourist traffic—going through this port, the improvements recently completed by the admiralty engineers cannot fail to be of immense service in increasing the general prosperity of the country and hence the revenues of government.

The new harbor, which is to serve as a North sea rendezvous for the Atlantic and also the home fleet, covers 600 acres and has an average depth of 45 feet at low spring tides. Forty first-class battleships, to say nothing of a multitude of torpedo-boats, destroyers and submarine craft could ride at anchor within the protection of its breakwaters.

The opening but a short time since of the eastern entrance, which is 600 feet wide, has proved that this approach to the harbor can be utilized with perfect safety, and that its use is attended by none of the difficulties which are experienced at certain states of the tide at the western entrance. The western entrance, therefore—which is situated close to the long pier projecting from the railroad sheds on shore almost straight seaward, and at which the Calais boats tie up and debark their passengers—may be closed by the admiralty, thus making of Dover a perfectly enclosed harbor.

(Drawn by Charles Wyllie for the Sphere.)
NEW HARBOR AT DOVER, ENGLAND.
Photo showing breakwater, within borders of which 40 first-class battleships and their smaller craft may safely anchor.

Dover faces almost south, across the English channel, almost the entire passenger and freight traffic of which enters and departs here. To the left, looking seaward, rise the famous white chalk cliffs of "Old Albion," while around to the right on the Folkstone side, are still other and loftier chalk cliffs known as Shakespeare's cliff, famous in connection with King Lear. It is the only harbor for this part of the coast, from the Thames, far around on the east, to Southampton on the channel to the westward. The only other anchorage near is the Deal Roadway, usually known as the Downs, around the chalk headland to the left, between Goodwin Sands and Deal. In the passage

"How stands the old Lord Warden?
Are Dover's cliffs still white?"

Kipling has reference to the warden of the Cinque Ports. Dover and Sandwich, Romney, Hastings and Hythe comprise these ports, the warden of which has his home in Walmar Castle, on the coast of Deal.

Dover castle, an ancient Norman pile, stands where the Roman invaders once built a pharos to serve them in the double capacity of temple and lighthouse. It is a protected port, having a garrison of the army. Its existence as a naval port dates from March 24, when it was opened.

TO MEET DUCHESS.

NAPLES—Ambassador Griscom today completed arrangements for an informal meeting between ex-President Roosevelt and the Duchess of Aosta. The duchess recently made practically the same African trip that Mr. Roosevelt is now starting upon, but reversed the route.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

BOSTON—Grand Opera—
CASTLE SQUARE—"All on Account of Eliza."
COLONIAL—"The Girls of Gottenberg."
GLOBE—"Brown of Harvard."
HOLLIS STREET—"Samson."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Mr. Hamlet from Broadway."
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
PARK—"Father and the Boys."
TREMONT—"The Servant in the House."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Brewster's Millions."
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—"The Man from Home."
BELASCO—"The Fighting Hope."
BIJOU—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
BLANEY'S—Vaudeville.
CASINO—"Havana."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—"An Englishman's Home."
DALY'S—"The Goddess of Reason."
EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows."
GAIETY—"The Traveling Salesman."
GARDEN—"The Conflict."
GARRICK—"The Patriot."
GERMAN (Irving place)—"Love Watches" in German.
GERMAN (Madison ave. and 59th)—Dramas in German.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Peggy Machree."
HACKETT'S—"A Woman's Way."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—"The Return of Eve."
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—"The Third Degree."
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Fair Co-Ed."
LIBERTY—"A Fool There Was."
LYCEUM—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."
LYRIC—"The Blue Mouse."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—
Monday evening, "Falstaff."
Tuesday evening, 5:30, "Tristan & Isolde."
Wednesday afternoon, "The Bartered Bride."
Wednesday evening, "Faust."
MAJESTIC—"The Newlyweds and Their Baby."
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Bachelor."
NEW AMSTERDAM—Robert Mantell in repertoire.
NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence."
SAVOY—"The Battle."
STUYVESANT—"The Easiest Way."
WALLACK'S—"Sham."
WEST END—"The Goddess of Reason."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Via Wireless."
COLONIAL—"Little Nemo."
GARRICK—"The Great John Ganton."
GARRICK—E. H. Sothern in repertoire.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Head of the House."
HAYMARKET—Vaudeville.
ILLINOIS THEATER—"The Writing on the Wall."
LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl."
McVICKER'S—"The Great Divide."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIC—Vaudeville.
POWERS—"The Family."
PRINCESS—"The Prince of Tonight."
STUDEBAKER—"Cameo Kirby."
WHITNEY—"The Boy and the Girl."

MANHATTAN OPERA COMPANY.

BOSTON THEATER.

MONDAY, 8 p. m.—"Lucia."
TUESDAY, 8 p. m.—"Thais."
WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m.—"La Traviata."
THURSDAY, 8 p. m.—"Pelleas and Melisande."
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Tales of Hoffmann."
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"La Boheme."
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Aida."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

TUESDAY.

JORDAN HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Concert of compositions of J. Howard Richardson.

WEDNESDAY.

JORDAN HALL, 8 p. m.—Second concert of Boston Singing Club, H. G. Tucker, conductor.
FANEUIL HALL, 8 p. m.—Municipal concert.

FRIDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—20th rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SATURDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—20th concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SUNDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Pension Fund Concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Mischa Elman.

DRAFTED CONSTITUTION IS WELL RECEIVED IN AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, S. A.—Now that it is possible to form an accurate estimate of public sentiment in the various self-governing colonies on the great subject of the day, the drafted constitution, it should be said at once that on the whole it was wonderfully well received throughout South Africa.

To this should be added immediately that it aroused actual enthusiasm nowhere. This is fully explained by the very nature of the draft, wihch embodies a series of mutual concessions and is, generally speaking, one vast compromise.

It is patent that in such a case enthusiasm would not be the most favorable sign, while on the contrary the free, though not very vehement, criticism heard in many quarters is beyond question a healthy one.

If there is a dangerous shoal to steer clear of it is the vexed native franchise question. Native franchise existing only in Cape Colony, the white labor party of the Transvaal denounces it, while Mr. Schreiner of Cape Colony denounces the absence of it elsewhere.

It is worthy of special emphasis that there is no party in the whole of South Africa that is opposed to union or to the present draft, but some objections to some of its clauses in the various scattered sections of the sub-continent are indeed so pronounced that they might probably be dangerous if backed by numbers.

It is especially the leader of the famous Africander Bond of Cape Colony, Jan Hofmeyr, who is apparently bent on securing much broader privileges for the colony than proposed in the draft, to which end he demands amendments whose passage would inevitably result in the rejection of the whole scheme by the other colonies. His influence is very considerable, but the apprehension caused by his move in some quarters appears wholly unwarranted, as does the name "wrecking resolution" bestowed on it. The present political situation in Cape Colony is not favorable to his policy.

The situation in the Orange River Colony may be summed up in this, that there is decidedly less sign of opposition there than anywhere else in South Africa.

In the Transvaal the heralded opposition is not formidable, though not negligible, while in Natal there still exists the discrepancy between the Natal delegates who have pledged themselves to support the constitution, and who represent the influential political groups, and the press which is very strong in its denunciation of the union draft. While the people may want federation, there is little doubt that they will not let unreasonable fears impel them to reject the union.

FINLAND TENANTS TO BE RELIEVED

ST. PETERSBURG—The problem of the Finnish tenantry on large estates is responsible for a somewhat peculiar situation in Finland.

The lot of the poorer classes of Finland has for some time been the subject of debates in the Diet, especially in the last one, which passed a bill for the alleviation of the tenantry. The Czar, who, it will be remembered, dissolved the last Diet, nevertheless decided to confirm this particular bill, on the advice of the council of ministers and in view of the urgency of the situation. Unfortunately, in the rescript announcing this confirmation, the statement was inserted that this was done notwithstanding the fact that bills passed by the dissolved Diet need not be taken into consideration.

The Senate promptly took exception to this declaration, on the ground that such confirmation was unconstitutional, and refused to promulgate the measure. Instead, it has been decided to lay the whole case before the Czar a second time.

This attitude is widely condemned as hazardous and unpatriotic, for the reason that the tenantry is entitled to immediate alleviation, present conditions being such that a delay might lead to a class conflict in Finland. But above all, the Finns are determined to deprive the Russian government of every imaginable pretext for interfering once more with repressive measures.

TROOPS WILL BID CUBA FAREWELL

HAVANA—Courtesies preliminary to the departure of the last American troops from Cuba will be exchanged Tuesday, when Major-General Barry and his staff and the American minister, Edwin V. Morgan, will bid farewell to President Gomez. The following day two battalions of the 27th infantry and two companies of engineers, constituting the garrison at Columbia, will proceed to the arsenal at Havana, later going aboard the transports Sumner and McClellan. These will sail early Wednesday morning.

HERCULANEUM MUD PRESERVED

LONDON—The Dial, in an article on Herculaneum, says: A cause that makes Herculaneum unique among archaeological sights is the singluarly preservative quality of the mud that flowed through the streets and into the innermost recesses of the houses and other buildings. This mass of mud became a kind of matrix, covering and preserving the forms it enveloped. The bronzes in the Naples Museum that have come from Herculaneum show a most delicate surface patina; glass is not melted, marble is not calcined, even manuscripts are not damaged beyond the possibility of restoration.

SIR GILBERT PARKER IS AGAINST PREMIER ON TRADE QUESTION

In Speech Delivered at Uxbridge He Points to Protected Countries As Safe Model to Follow.

UNCLE SAM AS ONE

LONDON, Eng.—Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., the well known author and economist, recently speaking at Uxbridge, joined issues with Premier Asquith over the investment of British capital in foreign enterprises. The premier some time ago characterized the increased exportation of British capital as a "bogey," holding to the belief that these investments represented exportation of produce from British factories or services rendered by British ability.

Sir Gilbert protested that the premier must know that the 330,000,000 sterling invested abroad during the last two years did not leave the country either in the shape of produce or service.

As to the assertion that by putting a tax on foreign manufactured goods the incentive and means to improve processes would be removed, the speaker called attention to the fact that the very countries that had improved their processes most were highly protected countries. England no doubt taught the world the manufacture of goods, but the apprentice had possessed himself of the master's business. People labored under the peculiar illusion that all progress made in England since the Napoleonic wars was due to free trade.

It was especially the premier's statements as to the nature of British imports that elicited adverse comment from Sir Gilbert. Far from being only raw materials, articles that could not be produced at all in England or in which other nations excelled, there were $300,000,000 worth of goods imported which competed directly with the same goods manufactured in Britain, in which the foreign manufacturer had no special advantage and in which England had at one time been supreme.

To any one doubting how both revenue and protection to British industry could be obtained from a tariff, he cited the United States which in 1906 obtained some $300,000,000 of revenue from over $675,000,000 worth of dutiable imported goods, while admitting free nearly $550,000,000 worth of goods.

AUTOMOBILES ARE BECOMING COMMON ON INDIAN ROADS

CALCUTTA—The old Grand Trunk road, used by the government and the heterogeneous public of India long before the railroads came, and of frequent recurrence in stories of Indian life, now resounds to the whirr of the rushing automobile and the whimper of its warning horn.

Showing the possibilities of Indian roads for long-distance automobiling, an American has recently made the tour from Peshawar, in the extreme northern part of India, practically at the Khyber pass, to this city without experiencing any particular difficulty. This was part of an itinerary including the principal trips that the tourist takes in seeing India, and the Peshawar-Calcutta run was followed by a journey from here to Bombay, using the Grand Trunk, and following up a number of byroads leading to interesting cities, which promised to afford pleasant side trips.

The tour was undertaken largely to demonstrate whether or not India offers a good field for automobile traveling, and a map of the journey was made, supplemented by a study of the road and travel conditions, of which the automobiling world will be given the benefit. It is interesting that one set of tires lasted not only the length of the Indian empire but were in good enough shape for the cross-country trip as well.

Automobiling has become common among the population of the country, the well-to-do natives having taken it up, from observing the satisfaction which the European officials and residents took in their machines. There is a considerable trade to be built up in motor cars in the Indian empire, for many of the native aristocrats are wealthy and are men of active habits and accustomed to acquire any new contrivance that promises to minister to their pleasure.

The increasing number of stations where fuel for the engines can be obtained, and the presence of the dak-bungalows or rest-houses which afford the traveler lodging over night, add fo the attractiveness of this ancient realm as a field for sight-seeing from a car. The Grand Trunk is the only thoroughfare that anywhere near conforms to the European standard.

This, it would seem, would give a great advantage to American cars, which are built to negotiate all sorts and conditions of roads, but, strange to say, no systematic effort has been made to capture the trade by American automobile manufacturers. Of 1000 motor cars registered in Bombay, only a few inferior machines, and those in a very unsatisfactory condition, are of American make.

LONDON MUSICAL NOTES

A Handel-Mendelssohn festival will be held at the Crystal Palace, London, on June 19, 22, 24 and 26. Among the works to be performed will be "Elijah," a selection from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and the "Messiah." Dr. F. H. Cowen will conduct and will have command of a choral and orchestral force of 4000 performers. The London contingent of the choir is now being organized and provincial contingents will be drawn from Yorkshire, Bristol and Wales.

A fund was founded in 1906, entitled the Queen's Hall Orchestra Endowment fund, for the purpose of providing by means of subscriptions and donations for the endowment of the instrumentalists when they retire from active service. A benefit concert in aid of the fund will be given at Queen's Hall on April 27.

The Worshipful Company of Musicians have offered prizes for the composition of a piece specially designed for performance by full band. It may take the form of a march, overture or fantasie, or a suite. The competition is open only to British subjects.

The newly formed Queen's Hall Choral Socity, consisting of 250 singers, will be heard for the first time on March 30 under the conductorship of Franco Leoni. Two novelties will be presented—Hubert Bath's "The Wedding of Shon Maclean" and Paul Puget's "Ulysses and the Syrens." Grieg's "Autumn Storm," Meyer-Helmund's "Forest Song" and Gounod's "Gallia" will also be given.

A new opera by Baron Frederic d'Erlanger, the composer of "Inez Mendo," will be produced at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, next June. It is founded on Thomas Hardy's novel "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and the title role will be taken by Miss Destinn.

Madame Melba commenced her Australian tour on March 9 at Melbourne, her native city.

The New Symphony Orchestra announces a series of six concerts at Queen's Hall, with Landon Ronald as conductor. Each concert will include in the program one new work. Among the novelties will be a violin concerto by Hamilton Harty and an orchestral arrangement by Filson Young of Schumann's Organ Fugue on the name of B. A. C. H.

M. Emile Sauer made a successful reentree at the Philharmonic Society's concert, and has given a pianoforte recital at which he played five sonatas by Domenico Scarlatti and pieces by Beethoven, Chopin, Mendelssohn and Liszt.

Mr. Moritz Rosenthal, who has been absent from London for the last eight seasons, made a most welcome reappearance at the Queen's Hall Symphony Concert, and was accorded a tremendous reception. He played piano concertos by Chopin and Liszt.

The first performance in London of a quintet for flute and strings by J. Brandts-Buys, was a feature of the third concert of the London Chamber Concert Association. The work is in four movements, each movement being apparently associated with one of four sentences from the New Testament. Beginning with the shepherds "Keeping watch over their flocks by night," and including the appearance of the Angel of the Lord, and the Wise Men from the East, it ended with "I Bring You Good Tidings of Great Joy."

At the fourth concert of the London Chamber Concert Association two works of special interest to Londoners were revived, the composers, Johann Christoph Bach and C. F. Abel, having spent part of their musical careers in the metropolis. These two composers gave concerts at Hanover square rooms during the latter half of the 18th century. The works mentioned were quintets for flute and strings by Abel, and oboe, strings and pianoforte by Bach. A beautiful Paduan and Courant by S. Scheidt for strings and piano, and a concerto for flute, strings and piano by J. J. Quantz, the 18th century flutist were also included in the program.

The opera season will open at Covent Garden on Monday, April 26, and Dr. Richter, C. Campanini, Eltore Panizza and Maurice Fugara have been engaged as conductors. Among the works to be performed will be Charpentier's "Louise," Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande," Saint-Saens' "Samson et Dalila" and Laparra's "Habanera." Mrs. Saltzmann-Stevens is to be heard as Sieglinde in "Die Walkure," and a new singer, Miss Marie Beral, from Paris, will be heard in "Habanera."

BRUSSELS—The Societe J. S. Bach of Brussels recently gave in that town their second concert of the season, when the program included the cantata "Ich will den Kreuzstab gerne tragen" and the piano concerto in A major.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO IS IN A DIFFICULT POSITION

TANGIER, Morocco—Reports from the capital and the south would seem to place Mulai el Hafid much in the same position that had marked the end of his brother's rule. The pretender who had been defeated only a few days ago has rallied and is causing the defection not only of hitherto loyal tribes but of notables who had been el Hafid's advisers until now.

Nobody who perceived the disappointment and even consternation among the Moors by the publication of the Franco-German Morocco treaty can possibly be surprised at the new turn of affairs, even though the first signs of a new rebellion antedated that agreement by some months. Until now the pretender lacked popularity and the Sultan's position was by no means an unfavorable one, for his strong and upright nature unquestionably commands the respect of his subjects as well as enemies, even if they have not the remotest appreciation of the difficulty of his position.

When Mulai el Hafid was acquainted with the terms of the Franco-German agreement, concluded without his consent, he simply remarked that there was nothing new about it since it had already been decided that in all political questions France should be the advising power. His subjects were much less reserved; they considered Germany's renunciation tantamount to her "abandoning Islam." They said the same thing of England in 1904 when the Anglo-French Morocco agreement was signed.

Whatever Mulai el Hafid's views may have been prior to his accession, he quickly perceived the wisdom of establishing excellent relations with France and her representatives in Morocco. The reception he gave her minister, M. Regnault, and the earnest and candid way in which he entered into lengthy negotiations with him, seemed to open an entirely new era; while the Franco-German agreement seemed nothing more than a ratification of accomplished facts.

The reported proclamation of a new Jehad, a new holy war against foreign interference, such as felled Abd el Aziz and raised Mulai el Hafid, is regarded here as likely to lead to the final struggle for independence of the Moorish empire. The Franco-German agreement thereby promises to become a document of first-class importance, for Germany's commercial interests as guaranteed in the agreement are liable to dwindle once more and considerably while France's political ascendency, as provided therein, will amount to a conquest in everything but the name.

Mulai el Hafid is certainly the most gifted and able of the sons of Mulai el Hassan, who desired, however, that his younger son Abd el Aziz should succeed him. Mulai Mohamed, another son, is one of the pretenders, although his death had been reported repeatedly. He was for a long time confined in the south, but succeeded in having himself proclaimed Sultan in one place. The most powerful pretender is no doubt the Sultan's uncle, Bu Hamara, a Moor of the old school. The present dynasty dates from 1667, being a side issue of the family of the shereefs, or descendants of the Prophet; their dynastic name is Fileli or Hoseini and they are from southern Morocco, of pure Arab descent. They rule over some six million Berbers (original settlers), the majority of whom speak no Arabic and scarcely acknowledge any government except the tribal, and about one million Arabs, descendants of the conquerors who invaded the country in the eighth century and imposed Islam.

BIG BUDGET AND SOCIALISTS STIR UP FRENCH ECONOMISTS

PARIS—French economists are deeply concerned over the financial outlook. The budget has reached the $800,000,000 mark, with only a beginning made upon the extensive program of reforms, involving the expenditure of hundreds of millions, which is being urged upon Perliament by the advanced socialists. This has called attention to a controversy now being carried on in the French and English papers as to the relative material well-being of the working classes in the two countries.

A set of figures compiled by the English board of trade, giving the wages and cost of living in France compared with those in England, concludes that the English workman has the better of the situation in respect to his current expenditures, but that the advantages accruing to the English workman are partly offset by the Frenchman's natural sense of thrift and economy.

The French workman pays less rent than the Englishman, but the Frenchman pays much more for food and at the same time receives lower wages. Boots and shoes and clothing cost 50 per cent more in France than in England and food generally is very much higher. Fuel is almost twice as high.

On the other hand, the French enjoy the advantage of more steady employment, which is largely accounted for by the fact that 50 per cent live in the country, whereas 85 per cent of the English workingmen are crowded into the cities. A remarkable feature of the French life is the aid furnished by the wife's wage earning capaicty. Her contribution is 38 per cent of the total French family income.

TREATY MESSAGE FAR BY WIRELESS

SYDNEY, N. S.—During the past fortnight messages have been exchanged between the Marconi wireless station, Port Morien and the French government plant at Eiffel Tower in Paris. The text of these messages is not divulged, but it is understood negotiations regarding the French-Canadian treaty were discussed. This is the longest distance ever covered by wireless.

The local plant cannot handle all the business offered, and extensions will be made this summer. It is reported that Marconi may duplicate the present station so that it may be able to send and receive at the same time, handling 10,000 words daily.

NEW EXCHANGE IN HAVANA OPENS

HAVANA—The formal opening of the new Exchange Building, erected by the merchants of Havana, took place Sunday. The building is considered the handsomest in the island. Thousands attended the ceremony, and old San Francisco square was thronged. From President Gomez and his cabinet down, all departments of the administration were represented, as were also the most prominent merchants and most exclusive society.

Narciso Macia, chairman of the Exchange Company, and the mayor of Havana delivered speeches.

Emilio Ferrer y Picabia, the Cuban minister to France, recently confirmed in his office by President Gomez, has left for New York en route to Paris.

Foreign Briefs

MERU, France—The strike of button makers has developed into almost open revolt. The strikers have terrorized 24 villages.

CONSTANTINOPLE — Attacks by Arabs on steamers plying the Tigris have compelled the British line to suspend services.

PUEBLO, Mex.—According to advices Tehuitzingo officials, following the riots, caused the arrest of 11 of the chief participants and executed them without trial.

PARIS—The resolution has been presented in the municipal council for the adoption of fire escapes in the Paris schools similar to those in use in the United States.

MADRID — Forty thousand paraded through the main streets under the leadership of the Republican senator, Senor Ortega, as a protest against the 'corruption" of the present government.

NAPLES GIVES UP PLANS.

NAPLES—The fact that ex-President Roosevelt will only remain here for 24 hours has caused general disappointment. The authorities and the residents originally supposed that Mr. Roosevelt's visit would cover several days, and preparations were under way for demonstrations of popular good will.

CHARM OF LONDON VASTNESS.

The real charm of London is that you can never come to the end of it. It is like a great book that you read through and think you know; then you read it again, and again, says the World Travel Gazette, and each time you find something fresh in it, something you had overlooked or had not understood before.

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Leading Events in Athletic World ❁ The Football Changes

PROGRESS SHOWN BY BOSTON TEAMS IN DEVELOPMENT

McCarty of the Nationals and Wolters and Niles of the Americans, Most Promising of the New Men.

AMERICANS MOVE

Considerable progress has been made during the past week in getting the two Boston baseball teams in prime condition for the opening of the league seasons two weeks from today. The Americans have been doing their work at Memphis, Tenn., while the Nationals worked out at Augusta, Ga.

This week finds the Americans at Nashville, Tenn. They will have the use of the local baseball park, practising every morning and playing games with the Nashville league team Thursday and Friday afternoon. Manager Lake has 26 players with him and will probably keep them all dluring the week. He is well pleased with what the men have done up to date and feels very confident of making a better showing in the championship series this year than last.

Of the new men Wolters, Danzig, Hooper and Niles are showing the most promise. They are all very fast in their positions and on the bases and give promise of developing into batsmen of more than average ability. Niles will undoubtedly start the season in the outfield and should he play during the championships as he has been playing in practise, he will stand an excellent show of beating Thoney out for the place. The veterans are all showing good form, but will have ta keep playing their best, as the substitutes are anxious to gain regular places and are men of more than average ability.

The work of the Nationals during the paset week has been very satisfactory to Manager Bowerman. They did a lot of practising and showed good form in their exhibition game with Augusta. The veterans are fast rounding into form, and one or two of the new men have shown up surprisingly strong. The playing of McCarty has been of a very high order. He is a pitcher, but has played third for the substitutes and has been the hardest hitter of the squad. He also fields the position in good form.

The two departments of the team which will prove the weakest are pitching and hitting. The team has a number of promising pitchers, but they lack experience in the major league, and the success of the team will in a large measure depend upon how they work out when they face the league batters. Tuckey and Ferguson should be able to hold their own. The batting has been light up to the present time, and as the team was weak in that department last year the chances are that it will be again this year.

M. G. A. ANNOUNCES ITS GOLF RATINGS

Travers and Travis Placed on Scratch With Massachusetts Experts in Fourth Class.

NEW YORK—The Metropolitan Golf Association has issued its handicap list for 1909, rating 546 players. The scratch men are Jerome D. Travers, the national champion, and Walter J. Travis, ex-champion, as was the case in 1908. Findlay S. Douglas and Frederick Herreshoff appea ralone on the two-stroke mark.

Eight players have been rated at three, including Charles S. Seely, the Metropolitan champion, who defeated both Travers and Travis in that tournament last spring at Baltusrol; Archie Graham, Gilman P. Tiffany and Robert Abbott. None of the last three mentioned played much last season, this being particularly so of Graham, who dropped out entirely from the competitive game.

It is interesting to note that Arthur G. Lockwood and H. R. Johnstone, scratch men in the Massachusetsts State Golf Association, have been rated at four and five, respectively, in the Metropolitan list.

The handicap committee, consisting of J. E. Erickson, chairman; F. J. Phillips and J. R. Turner, recommends that clubs giving open or invitation tournaments print on their circulars announcing tournaments conditions to govern the handicap. In cases where a player's name is not on the printed list, and he wishes to enter the handicap, all that will be necessary for him to do will be to secure a letter from his club secretary or club handicapper stating how many strokes he receives from some player of his home club who is rated. Following are the handicaps from scratch to six:

Scratch—Jerome D. Travers, W. J. Travis.

Two—Findlay S. Douglas, Frederick Herreshoff.

Three—Robert Abbott, Max Behr, G. T. Brokaw, Archibald Graham, Archibald M. Reid, C. H. Seeley, Gilman P. Tiffany, M. Whitlatch. Total, 8.

Four—B. T. Allen, D. H. Barrows, T. Y. Bermingham, C. A. Dunning, H. J. Gee, C. Hitchcock, Jr., Oswald Kirkby, Ellis Knowles, Walter Kobbe, A. G. Lockwood, W. F. Morgan, Jr., C. A. Murdock, Dwight Partridge, Ralph Peters Jr., P. R. Pyne, 2d, John Reid, Jr., Chadwick Sawyer, C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., John M. Ward, R. C. Watson, E. M. Wild. Total 21.

Five—F. B. Alexander, E. Mortimer Barnes, L. P. Bayard, Jr., Spotswood B. Bowers, R. H. Cunningham, Jr., A. T. Dwight, F. K. Flaugh, Channing Floyd, B. C. Fuller, D. R. Fuller, Jr., J. B. Garfield, Howard Giffen, S. J. Graham, W. L. Hicks, H. B. Hollins, Jr., J. A. Janin, F. C. Jennings, Hugo R. Johnstone, Louis Livingston, S. H. Lockett, A. W. Maine, Jr., Charles L. Marshall, A. S. Morrow, Murray Olyphant, Pierre A. Proal, F. O. Reinhart, J. M. Rhett, W. B. Rhett, A. M. Robbins, A. Seckel, Joseph Sherman, Jr., C. J. Sullivan, C. West Taintor, W. R. Thurston, F. A. Upton, Jr., Merrill K. Waters, G. W. White, H. F. Whitney, Harold Wilcox. Total 39.

INDIAN TO COACH OTTERBEIN.

WESTERVILLE, O.—Otterbein University has appointed Albert Exendine, captain of the Carlisle eleven in 1907, football instructor for 1909.

MISS SUTTON FOR MEXICO.

EL PASO, Tex.—Miss May Sutton, the California lawn tennis player, is on her way to Mexico.

ENGLISH CHESS TEAM TRIUMPHS

The Almost Certain Defeat Turned Into Unexpected Victory by Winning Two Games Apparently Lost.

NEW YORK—After winning two games, drawing one and having the best positions on two other boards, the American chess team playing for the Sir George Nownes' international chess trophy, lost its match to the English players by a complete reversal of form.

As a result of Friday's playing the American team had a lead of two games, Hodges having defeated Ward and Voigt, Wainwright. This gave the American team an apparent safe lead; but the playing of the remaining games completely reversed the outlook. C. S. Howell had a sure draw at board 5, but tried to make it a victory and gave his English opponent an oportunity to defeat him which was quickly taken. Helms at board 6 had an apparently sure victory, but made some careles moves which gave the game to his English opponent. Schwielzer at 7 and Ruth at 10 were defeated by Wahltuch and Jacobs respectively. F. J. Marshal at board 1 was the only American to win a match Saturday, defeating J. H. Blackburn the most brilliant game of the match.

There is one game left for the decision of Baron Rothschild, the referee. The game was in such a condition at the time of adjournment that there is no question but what it will be declared a victory to the English team.

Appended are the pairings and results:

Bds.	AMERICA.		GREAT BRITAIN.
1	F. J. Marshall	1	J. H. Blackburne
2	J. F. Barry	½	T. F. Lawrence
3	A. B. Hodges	1	W. Ward
4	H. G. Voigt	1	G. E. Wainwright
5	C. S. Howell	0	J. H. Blake
6	H. Helms	0	R. P. Michell
7	G. Schwletzer	0	Dr. V. Wahltuch
8	S. Stadelman	½	Dr. H. Holmes
9	S. Mlotkowskl	—	E. G. Sergeant
10	W. A. Ruth	0	H. Jacobs
Total		4	Total

ANSON COMES TO PLAY IN EAST

CHICAGO — Capt. A. C. Anson has started on what may prove his last invasion of the East at the head of his own baseball nine. His schedule includes the following games in the East:

April 5, Washington "Commissioners"; 6, Baltimore Orioles; 7, Reading, Pa.; 8, Philadelphia Athletics; 9, Trenton, N. J.; 10, Newark, N. J.; 11, Brooklyn Ridgewood Parks; 12, Boston Nationals; 13, New York Giants (opening day at the Polo grounds); 14, Worcester, Mass.; 15, Springfield, Mass.; 16, Hartford, Conn.; 17, Providence; 18, Brooklyn Ridgewood Parks; 19, Fall River, Mass.; 20, Scranton, Pa.; 21, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; 22, Johnstown, Pa.

PLAN NEW STATE LEAGUE.

GREAT BARRINGTON—The meeting for the purpose of organizing the Berkshire County Baseball League will be held next Sunday. Dalton, one of the best ball towns in western Massachusetts, will have a team in the league, as well as Stockbridge and the Stanley plant in Pittsfield. One rule of the league to be strictly followed will be that each team be composed of players belonging to the town they represent.

WEST POINT WINS FENCING TITLE

Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the Fourth Place, Annapolis Second, and Yale Finishing Third.

NEW YORK—The 16th intercollegiate fencing tournament was finished Saturday night in the armory of squadron A, with West Point an easy winner. The navy, which finished third in the semi-finals, edged Yale out of second place by four bouts. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which was a favorite, finished fourth.

THE STANDING.

College.	Won.	Lost.
West Point	29	4
Annapolis	20	12
Yale	16	17
M. I. T.	9	24

LARGE SQUAD TO GO SOUTH

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Captain Murphy will take a squad of 20 players and three coaches south for the Easter trip which begins Wednesday. This is one of the largest squads ever taken on such a trip. Captain Murphy announced that six pitchers, four catchers and all three coaches, Walsh, Lush and Reilly, would be taken.

E. H. Coy, the football captain, will get a trial at first base. The squad picked is as follows:

Pitchers—Van Vleck, Rose, Merritt, Lippitt, Hartwell and Parsons.

Catchers—Philbin, Badger, Sweeney and Rend.

First basemen—Jefferson, Coy and Capt. Murphy.

Second basemen—Cushman and McIntyre.

Shortstop—Fels.

Third baseman—Logan.

Outfielders—Wheaton, Mallory and Messer.

REGATTA RULES ARE CHANGED

NEW YORK — The Intercollegiate Rowing Association has made the following amendment to its rules:

"On or before the 10th day prior to the date of the regatta, each manager must file with the stewards a crew list, showing the full names of the members of each crew entered from his university in their rowing order, their classes, ages, heights, weights and averages. If any changes in the crews are thereafter made, new lists must be filed with the stewards forthwith, but not later than 10 p. m. on the day of the regatta. In the case of the four-oared candidates for how not more than two in number shall be nominated by each entrant on or before the third day of June, and the final nomination for the bow must be made from the candidates then entered.

WESTON BEHIND SCHEDULE.

CHAFFEE, N. Y.—One day behind his schedule, Edward Payson Weston at midnight Sunday resumed his walk to the Pacific coast. He is in good form and expects to regain the time lost during the last 36 hours on account of the bad roads.

REDUCED VALUE OF FIELD GOAL IS THE MAIN CHANGE

The Two Days' Meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee Results in Victory for West.

THE FORWARD PASS

NEW YORK—As was expected, no radical changes were made by the intercollegiate football rules committee which met in this city Friday and Saturday for the purpose of establishing the playing rules for the season of 1909. The delegates from the West were in favor of continuing the 1908 rules, while some of the eastern representatives favored changes, especially regarding the forward pass, on-side kick and side-line coaching. After the meeting both sections seemed pleased with the changes adopted.

The chief change was in reducing the value of the field goal. This play will now count three points instead of four. This reduction was made because it was felt that too much value was given to the work of a single individual. Many contests were won last year by points made in this way, the most notable one being the Harvard-Yale game, and this contest was said to have been responsible for the change. As the only points scored in that game were from Kennard's kick, the result would have been the same under the new rules.

Another change was made in the renewal of play after a touchback. This is a voluntary one on the part of the team whose goal line has been past and should help it. The new rule gives the defending team the right either to kick the ball from its 25-yard line as formerly or to put it in play at that point. This gives the team two chances to gain by rushing before being compelled to kick and also gives it the benefit of a regular formation on the kick, which will prove of great value, as the ends will have a chance to cover the gain made by the kick which was not possible with the open formation of the team receiving the ball from the old-style kick.

No change was made in the forward pass. Some of the members wanted the rule requiring that the ball to go over the line of scrimmage five yards on either side of center changed so that it might go over any part of the line. This was not done, the only change being in a more complete definition of the present rules which will clear up some questions brought up in 1908.

A slight change was made in the inflicting of the penalty for side line coaching. The penalty remains at 15 yards, but the team in whose favor the penalty is to be inflicted has the right to take it or reject it. Previously if a penalty was inflicted on a team for this offense it would be given 15 yards from the point the ball was put in play, and if that team had made more than that distance in a rush, it lost some of the ground gained. This penalty was inflicted on both Harvard and Yale in their last game. It is a pernicious practise and the rules committee would have done well if they had made the penalty even greater.

Th rule regarding a penalty when the ball is within the one-yard line was further defined, but not changed A penalty of five yards for a feint by the center to put the ball in play was decided upon.

Some changes were made in the personel of the central board of officials, due to the resignation of J. B. Fine and C. W. Savage. The new board is composed of Walter Camp, Yale; L. M. Dennis, Cornell; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford; Crawford Blagdon, Harvard, and Parke Davis, Princeton.

FOOTBALL WORK BEGINS TODAY

Spring practise for the Harvard University football team begins on Soldiers' field this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The work will continue for three weeks, until April 17. The men will be coached in the elements of the game, in kicking and in experimental formations. Besides Coach Haughton '99, there will be a number of other coaches on the field.

The principal objects of this practise are: To save time in the fall by teaching the men certain fundamentals and rules now; to give the captain and coaches an opportunity to know the men; and to try certain experiments with formations.

Notes From the Field of Sports

The series of seven games between the Philadelphia Nationals and Americans will begin in that city next Friday.

Pennsylvania University defeated Yale at soccer football Saturday, 2 to 0, in an intercollegiate championship match.

Trinity defeated Amherst in their second game of baseball Saturday at Durham, N. C., 6 to 1. Amherst won the first one.

The Boston Athletic gun team defeated Harvard Saturday by 208 to 197. C. C. Clapp of the B. A. A. was high man with 45.

s promises to be a banner year for the New Rochelle Yacht Club of New York. No less than 28 applications for membership were received in March.

Joshua Crane, Jr., won the court tennis championship of the New York Tennis and Racquet Club Saturday by defeating C. C. Sands, 6—1, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

Of the 15 football players who are candidates for the position of head coach at St. Louis University, Ver Wiebe and Kennard of Harvard and Hollenback of University of Pennsylvania are the most promising candidates.

The Harvard varsity baseball team easily defeated Bowdoin in its first practise game of the year Saturday by a score of 7 to 3. Hicks' pitching was the feature of the game.

Haverford defeated Harvard Saturday in an intercollegiate championship soccer football game by a score of 3 to 2. Harvard was the stronger at individual play, while Haverford won on team work.

Jay Gould, world's amateur court tennis champion, is coming to Boston Friday to begin practising on the Tennis and Racquet courts to defend his title in the championship matches to begin here April 5.

The Pennsylvania Interstate Cricket League has announced its schedule for 1909. There are two divisions and 98 games have been scheduled. Pennsylvania is the home of cricket in America, some fine players having been developed there.

President Comiskey of the Chicago Americans has received a petition from many of the followers of his team that he appoint W. J. Sulivan to manage it in 1909, should Fielder Jones stand by his decision not to play. Sullivan is one of the best catchers in the game today.

MANY CRICKET MEN REPORT

PHILADELPHIA — Forty-five men have reported for the University of Pennsylvania varsity and freshman cricket teams. This is the largest number of candidates that have ever registered for the English national game at Pennsylvania, and the prospects for the season are most promising. Four good men—C. M. Graham, R. Lee, H. H. Morris and W. F. Keenan—of last year's team have been lost by graduation, but the remaining eight men of the squad will form a strong nucleus for this spring's team. Among the new men there are a few promising players—J. B. Clement, Jr., Thayer, F. B. Broughton.

The season will begin on April 20 and end about June 7. The schedule is not yet complete, but a number of games have already been arranged, and Manager Crowell is contemplating a Canadian trip after the Philadelphia season closes.

AERO AND AUTO CLUBS COMBINE

NEW YORK—The Aero Club of America and the Automobile Club have formed an agreement whereby the former becomes a branch of the latter. It will be known as the aviation section of the Automobile Club and will look after the aeronautics of this country.

C. F. Bishop, president of the Aero Club, says that the consolidation is in the form of a working agreement between the two clubs. It was felt that the best interests of aviation could be served by their working in harmony. The status of the two clubs will remain as heretofore.

MARSHALL TO CAPTAIN MAINE.

ORONO, Me.—R. C. Marshall, '11, has been elected captain of the University of Maine basketball five for next season. The team has had a most successful year, winning all but three of its games and scoring 397 points against 185.

SCHOOLBOY OPENING POSTPONED.

The opening of the school rowing season has been postponed until Thursday. The B. A. A. floating boat houses were towed up the river last week and anchored at the old location on the Cambridge side of the Charles river, but they are not in readiness for use today as had been planned.

TUFTS TO LOSE HUBBARD.

MEDFORD—Capt. Carl P. Hubbard of the Tufts track team has announced that he will leave college this month to be general athletic coach at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt. Hubbard is a senior and has completed the work necessary to receive his degree.

NEW WRESTLING CAPTAIN.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Henry William Ralph has been elected captain of the Princeton University wrestling team for 1910. He won the championship at his weight in the recent intercollegiate meet.

FAVORS SCHOOLS TEACHING TRADE

Professor Hanus Says That Rightly-Trained Workmen Are Necessary to Meet the Competition.

Vocational education is demanded by the best interests of the children of the state, according to Prof. Paul H. Hanus in an address delivered before the South Congregational church Sunday.

Massachusetts is an industrial state, he declared, and its prosperity depends on the goods manufactured in competition with the other countries of the world. Skilled workmen are needed, he says, and the only way to obtain them is to teach them rightly in our schools.

The teachers should not discourage those who wish fo take up trades, he says, for there is as much happiness to be found in the trades as in the professions. He thinks that the teachers should be assisted in giving the children ideas of the trades by calling in men now and then to present the matter to them. Between the ages of 14 and 16, he declared, there are 40,000 boys out of school and idle who at this time should be receiving a trade education.

CHICAGO KEEN FOR D. A. R. MEET

CHICAGO—Members of the Chicago chapter and other chapters throughout the state already are discussing the election at the approaching Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held in Washington April 17 to 24.

Most of the Illinois members will support the candidacy of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Bloomington for president-general, and she is said to be the strongest candidate in the field, having been indorsed by the present president-general, Mrs. Donald McLean.

Mrs. Scott is a member of the Letitia Green Stevenson chapter of Bloomington, Ill., and has served two terms as vice-president-general from Illinois. She was unanimously indorsed for the office of president-general by the Illinois D. A. R. at the state conference in Jacksonville last November, and her candidacy was formally launched Feb. 2.

Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK—Prof. Abel Lefranc, a noted French litterateur, who is to deliver a series of lectures at Harvard University under the Hyde bequest, arrived Sunday on the steamer La Lorraine.

NEW YORK—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, stated in a recent letter that, in the event of an adverse decision on his case by the highest court, Congress would be asked to intervene

NEW ORLEANS—For improvement of child labor conditions representatives from 11 southern states will meet in New Orleans this afternoon for a conference lasting three days, upon invitation of Governor Sanders of Louisiana.

NEW HAVEN PLANS EAST SIDE SUBWAY

NEW YORK—Despite official denials by the New Haven road that the corporation had in contemplation an East Side subway, from north of the Harlem river to lower Manhattan, the report is renewed that the New Haven has its plans finished for a four-track subway that will take care of all its suburban traffic from Portchester south to Wall street.

It is proposed to carry the passengers down to The Bronx station of the Harlem division, and thence by subway down the east side of Manhattan to a point within convenient reach of the Wall street district. In the lower part of Manhattan there will probably be a loop, like that of the Interborough subway at South Ferry, so that the trains can be kept in continual operation.

In this connection it is stated that there is no reason why a crosstown spur, making subway connections between the New Haven's subway and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's terminal in Manhattan, could not be constructed. In this way, by switching the Boston-Washington expresses from the main line to the branch at New Rochelle through transportation by rail would be accomplished.

NEW JERSEY WAR WITH PUBLIC SERVICE TRUST NEAR CLIMAX

William P. Martin Tonight Makes Final Stand in Effort to Pass Bill Seeking to Appoint Commission to Regulate the State's Big Corporations.

NEW YORK—The crusade against the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey in the Legislature of that state this winter is expected to reach a crisis tonight, when Asesmblyman William P. Martin of Newark will attempt to secure the passage of a bill he introduced last week providing for a "public utility commission."

All the influences of the Public Service Corporation will be exerted to keep the bill from coming up. If the bill is passed it will mean the election of a commission of five, similar to those appointed in this state, which will have unlimited powers in governing the tremendous corporation which controls the electric lighting and trolely utilities of the state.

The Democratic and New Idea Republican parties pledged themselves in their platforms in the last election in New Jersey to legislation to curb the Lighting-Traction Trust.

At various times during the present legislative session there have been attempts made to get bills through looking to some sort of regulation of the big monopoly. Each time, until Assemblyman Martin got up his bill, the efforts were smothered.

Assemblyman Martin is a new idea Republican, and went through the campaign made by Everett Colby, leader of the reform movement in Essex county. He framed a bill that provided not only for a commission of five to take the public service corporation under its wing, but to empower the commission to fix values of the corporation's property.

Assemblyman Martin's idea was to have a complete investigation made of the manner in which the public service corporation was formed.

WHITES HONOR HEROIC NEGRO

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—More than 1000 white persons of the best families of the city attended the funeral of Robert Goodwin, a one-armed negro, here. He was ferryman on the Alabama river, and had saved many lives. Recently he rescued E. W. Bliss, passenger agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and was presented with a gold medal by citizens, the mayor making the presentation speech.

PROMISE MODERN BROCKTON SHOP

BROCKTON, Mass.—Brockton Industrial Association has announced its intention of erecting a large modern factory building for shoe manufacturing purposes, for rental, similar to the plan which has been in successful operation for several years in Lynn.

LARGER MESILLA CANTALOUPE CROP

BRAWLEY, N. M.—L. M. Lyon, president of the Lyon Brothers Company, says there will be about 2000 acres of cantaloupes grown in the Mesilla valley this season. Last season there were only a few hundred acres grown. The output is expected to be fully five times as much. In the Imperial valley the acreage is only about half that of last year. Mr. Lyon places it at about 3500 acres. The Keystone Cantaloupe Growers' Association in which Mr. Lyon is interested will begin business in the valley this season. Its men are mostly Japanese who have had experience in the Brawley section.

The Keystone Company will ship from both Keystone and Brawley. The Lyons Company controls in all about 5500 acres of cantaloupes this year, and expects to ship about 2000 carloads. Its fields are in Colorado and California as well as New Mexico.

New England Briefs

WAKEFIELD, Mass—The First Congregational Society, whose church was burned a few weeks ago, has received the insurance of $62,142.17. The loss was about $135,000. Public pledges will be made to raise a sufficient sum to rebuild.

LOWELL, Mass.—The Methodists this week will begin their series of conferences with the New England in this city and the Southern New England at Pawtucket, R. I. Following these will come the Maine, Eastern Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire conferences.

MANCHESTER, Mass. — The Italian ambassador, Mayor des Planches, and the Baroness Mayor des Planches, will not come to the summer embassy this spring, though the embassy will be established, as they will sail April 20 for Italy and plan to spend several months abroad.

THE B. & A. DOCK READY JULY FIRST

By July 1 it is expected the first of the mammoth $4,000,000 docks that the Boston & Albany Railroad Company is constructing for the Cunard and Leyland lines will be completed. These docks will provide adequate facilities for the largest vessels afloat. The new Cunard pier will rest upon 6000 piles. The cost will be not under $160,000.

Some time has been lost in the building of section one of this dock on account or the necessity of doing much work below the high water level. Often the workmen have had to stop operations for several hours owing to unusually high tides.

WESTERN ROADS CONTEST ORDER

CHICAGO—Western railroads will contest in the federal courts the legality of the recent order of the interstate commerce commission for a cut in the freight rates between Chicago and Denver. The railroads oppose the principle of lower through rates on the ground that it tends to the disadvantage of present jobbing centers built up under existing conditions at the basing points.

RAILROAD SHARES BRIDGE EXPENSE

Mayor John M. Woods of Somerville has secured an agreement with the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company (Boston & Lowell tracks and a branch line. The erection of a bridge over the company's tracks at Lowell street, West Somerville. The bridge will be 40 feet in width and will extend over the Boston & Maine railroad lessee) relative to the railroad company has agreed to give $15,000 toward the construction of this bridge, which it is estimated will cost $31,200. It has been further agreed that the company will not ask for damages and in return will not be held liable for betterments nor responsible for maintenance of the structure.

The approval of the board of railroad commissioners has been secured and a bill is now pending in the Legislature authorizing the city of Somerville to issue $40,000 worth of bonds to pay for the construction. As this bill has already been reported upon favorably by the legislative committee, no opposition to its passage is expected.

Spring Overcoats

New Spring Overcoats out of the ordinary, full back, heavy lapels, patch pockets, low opening in front; made up in a variety of fancy goods, including diagonal and herringbone Cheviots, gray hair line striped Cheviot Worsteds and black and white basket weave worsteds.

Made in our workshops on the premises.

$25 to $35

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY: 400 Washington Street

High Official of Germany Recognizes Influence of Czar for Balkan Peace

CHANCELLOR VON BULOW,
German Prince who gives Emperor of Russia generous praise.

GERMANY PRAISES CZAR AS AUTHOR OF PEACE IN BALKANS

(Continued From Page One.)

to the steps to be taken at Belgrade on the basis of the proposals made by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, to Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, for the settlement of the difficulty between Austria and Servia. The representatives of the powers at Belgrade today will advise Servia to make a declaration supplementary to the Servian note of March 14, in which Servie referred Austria to her previous note to the powers, dated March 11. In the latter note Servia, while withdrawing her demand for compensation, and setting forth that she did not desire to provoke war, still maintained that the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be regulated by the powers.

In addition, a complete agreement has been reached with respect to the abrogation of article 25 of the Berlin treaty, and the proposals of Austria on this subject will be communicated to the signatories of the treaty.

Royal Family of Servia to Flee, Says Rome Report

LONDON—The Servian royal family is preparing to flee from Servia as the result of the national defeat in the Balkan outcome, according to the Rome correspondent of the London Globe, who says that his information comes from Italian court circles. King Peter and his two sons, George and Alexander, are going to Switzerland, and Princess Helena to Rome, according to the correspondent.

King Peter will issue a manifesto to the Skupshtina advising it to ask the counsel of European powers in the selection of his successor.

A Central News message from Vienna says that an influential group in the Skupshtina is agitatingi the selection of the Duke of Teck for the Servian throne. Prince Arthur of Connaught, a nephew of King Edward, is also mentioned. Political leaders here think it unlikely that either King Edward or the British government would permit any member of English royalty to accept the Servian throne.

Servia Is Discontented Over Action of Assembly

BELGRADE—An undercurrent of discontent pervades the Servian capital today as a result of the acceptance by the National Assembly of Crown Prince George's renunciation of successorship to the throne and the transfer of the title of heir-apparent to his younger brother, Alexander.

Under ordinary circumstances the removal of the headstrong Prince George would have been a matter of general rejoicing, but the overwhelming defeat of Servia's national aspirations, which were typified in Prince George, has aroused a wave of sympathy for the young man. The members of both the war and peace parties are sullen.

King Peter and leading friends of the administration are urging the deposed crown prince, for the welfare of the country, to try to placate his friends. George has promised to go abroad until the disturbance has quieted down.

Stock Exchanges Show Improved Tone in Europe

LONDON—Stock exchanges all over Europe showed a decidedly improved tone today on the assurance that the Balkan crisis is over. Consols here are up ¾ of 1 per cent and the price of money is at the low level of last week's close. Reports of a corresponding improvement come from Vienna, Berlin, Paris and even St. Petersburg, where the terms of the settlement are distasteful.

Action Today by Servians Expected to End Crisis

LONDON—The last "final chapter" in the Balkan war crisis, it is confidently believed by British diplomats, will be written today in the acceptance by Servia of the formula presented by Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

This agreement, while ostensibly being prepared by England and offered by her as an intermediary, was in reality nothing more than Austria's unmodified demand. It is hard to see where any powers except Austria and Germany get any credit or prestige out of the Balkan dispute. Now that it is all over the thing is beginning to assume the shape of a huge game in which Austria, with Germany's support tacitly understood, kept her hand longer than the other powers and won out.

Leaving Servia out of consideration, Russia is the power that has suffered the greatest humiliation, with England and France close seconds.

Russia's complete backdown is a confession of her fear of the consequences of a conflict with Austria. It is barely possible that had Russia, England and France stood firmly together they might have forced concessions from Austria and maintained their position as the dictators of European politics. This position now belongs to Germany and Austria.

Russia to Stand Behind Iswolsky for Present

ST. PETERSBURG — For the present, at least, the government will stand firmly by Foreign Minister Iswolsky in the storm of opposition that has arisen over what is termed the humiliation to Russia in the final plans for peace in the Balkans. That Iswolsky has played a weak hand and discredited the foreign office with other chancelleries is not denied. The fact that Russia finally approved his course, however much it may have been against her wishes, makes it imperative that the government, for the present at least, give Iswolsky's course its approval.

INDIAN UPRISING DUE TO LOBBYISTS

Commissioner Leupp Says Professionals at Washington Influenced Crazy Snake and His Followers.

WASHINGTON—That the present trouble with Crazy Snake and his followers in Oklahoma is the outcome of an agitation aided and abetted by professional lobbyists at Washington with selfish interests to serve, is the opinion of Indian Commissioner Leupp.

All the blood that is shed in Oklahoma in this trouble, said the commissioner today, should be laid at the door of the professional lobbyist. Crazy Snake, he added, came to see him when he first took office and laid his case before Mr. Leupp, who saw then that what he wanted was the complete overthrow of the government's Indian policy and a reversion to the old wild life of the tribesman. He informed Crazy Snake that he could expect absolutely nothing from his department.

"I told him," said the commissioner, "that the law was the law, and would not be overturned. The old chief, who is not so ignorant as he pretends to be, laid his case before Secretary Garfield and it was gone into very carefully. Secretary Garfield told him the same thing."

Then various Indian societies and lobbyists got hold of Crazy Snake and his people, according to Mr. Leupp, and made them believe that they could secure the overthrow of the Indian office through legislation by Congress, this hope keeping the agitation alive.

"I feel sorry for the chief and his followers," said he, "but they have been warned repeatedly that the thing would end this way."

STIDHAM, Okla.—Chief Chitto Harjos, otherwise known as Crazy Snake, has been located. With a number of heavily armed Indians he is living in a ravine about two miles from the site of his Sunday camp. The place is a natural fortress. There is but one approach and it could be held against an army. The military under Colonel Hoffman are still camped at Hickory Ground, according to advices received this morning. Firing heard early this morning is said to have been done by members of a volunteer posse who joined the Indian hunt. No general battle has yet occurred.

Owing to the strong position occupied by Crazy Snake, Colonel Hoffman will probably endeavor to secure his peaceable submission, and not push the fighting.

FINANCE REPORTS READY FOR PUBLIC

In view of the great interest manifested by the public in the issuance by the committee of 100 of the final report of the finance commission to every voter in Boston, the committee states that the presses have been working at full speed on the reports and it is promised sufficient copies to make deliveries as follows: Tuesday, West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain.

The plan of delivery for the whole city will be announced within a few days and it is confidently expected that the entire work of distribution will be completed within 12 days. Any citizen not receiving his copy in 24 hours after the advertised time should communicate at once with the office of the committee, 54 Devonshire street, room 30, Main 3160.

PAY IN TAUNTON MAY BE DELAYED

TAUNTON, Mass.—If the annual budget is not passed this week by the city council, employees of some of the city departments will have to work without receiving their wages until the budget is passed. The teachers in the public schools will be among those obliged to wait.

COTTON MEN SEEK MEMBERS.

The National Association of Cotton Manufactures is including in a book giving the proceedings of its last meeting a notice addressed to members asking them to extend to eligible non-members invitation to join the association. It is hoped by the association to make that organization a thoroughly representative body.

Ruler Whose Government Has Made Peace Possible In Southeastern Europe

CZAR NICHOLAS,
Russian ruler, who is called the chief factor in Balkan settlement.

GREATER BOSTON BRIEFS

Next Friday evening at the Revere House, George G. Crocker will deliver a free lecture on "The Rules of the Road and Driving," under the auspices of the Work-Horse Parade Association.

Fire in the Hotel Buckminster, Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street, occasioned damage to the extent of $100 at 11:25 o'clock today. The fire was confined to the kitchen.

The undergraduates' night performance of "The Builders of Babylon," the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club play for this year, will be held in the club theater in Cambridge this evening.

Mice gnawing matches started three fires in the home of Edward E. Blodgett, a Boston attorney, at 12 Mason terrace, Brookline, Sunday, the third resulting in a damage of about $2000 and necessitating a second alarm from box 315 in the evening.

Everett people are much interested in the question of liquor express licenses. A public hearing will be held Tuesday evening, and under the leadership of Charles W. Greenwood, an active temperance worker, it is planned by the church people to march to City Hall and protest against licenses being granted.

TAFT NAMES OLD COLLEGE MATE

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent to the Senate today the nomination of Lloyd W. Bowers of Illinois to be solicitor-general of the United States.

Mr. Bowers was a junior at Yale when Taft was graduated in '78. He took his law degree at the Columbia Law School in 1882 and was admitted to the bar in June of the same year.

Since 1893 he has been general-counsel of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. He was born in Springfield, Mass., March 9, 1859.

Other nominations were:

Assistant secretary of the treasury, Charles Dryer Norton of Illinois.

Consul-general at Singapore, James T. Dubois, of Pennsylvania.

To be associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, Ira A. Abbott, of Massachusetts.

Postmasters: Massachusetts, B. W. Brown, Northbridge.

DANA ESTES BACK FROM GLOBE TRIP

NEW YORK—In the opinion of Dana Estes, the Boston publisher, who has arrived here on the St. Louis after a 25,000-mile journey in Europe, Asia and Africa, former President Roosevelt will find hunting big game in East Africa "like shooting cows in a back yard."

"The antelopes and animals of that kind are so same," said he, "that they graze along the railroad track and scarcely look up as the train goes by. I saw thousands of zebras, antelopes, ostriches, etc. They were within a few hundred yards of the train and most of them never even so much af lifted their heads as we went by."

Mr. Estes visited Uganda, circled completely around Lake Victoria Nyanza, and pushed in through Rhodesia to Cape Colony.

CANAL TO UNITE RIVER AND LAKE

CHICAGO—Work has been commenced by the Great Lakes Dredging Company on the Indiana Harbor 3-mile ship canal to connect Lake Michigan with the Calumet river. The canal will be 100 feet wide, and will permit the passage of the largest lake vessels. The completion of the work will cost $750,000. In addition to this six bascule bridges will be built over the canal by railroads.

New "Diamond" Necklace for Greater New York

Greater New York, and more particularly Manhattan and Long Island City, got a new diamond necklace Sunday night, the longest and prettiest and most brilliant in the city's collection. The new Queensboro bridge was lighted up for the first time. Hundreds of incandescent lights were strung at short intervals along the south side of the long bridge between the two boroughs; and at regular distances apart great arc lights added to the beauty of the spectacle.

SEEKS AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

(Continued From Page One.)

providing that the Legislature be given power to classify property for the purpose of taxation. This would be substituted for the word "proportional," now in the constitution.

The position of the Merchants Association on taxation has been awaited with interest since it became known that the organization had a committee at the work on the subject. The committee's statement follows in part:

"The Merchants Association finds that the methods of taxation must be changed in various particulars if Massachusetts is to prosper as she should. Some of our manufacturing industries are subject to much heavier taxation than other states impose upon competing industries. Machinery, for example, is practically exempt from taxation in Pennsylvania, and is very lightly taxed in leading manufacturing states. In Massachusetts it is subject to heavy taxation upon a high valuation in many of our cities and towns. The commission of 1896 and the commission of 1907 called attention to the desirability of doing something to lighten the burden on the manufacturing industries of the commonwealth, but nothing has as yet been accomplished."

BOOTH & CO. TO BE REORGANIZED

CHICAGO—A complete reorganization of A. Booth & Co., the defunct "fish trust," with W. Vernon Booth and all the old stockholders excluded and with Patrick Valentine of Armour & Co. as the controlling factor, is expected to result from a meeting of bank creditors of the concern which began Saturday.

Atty. Barton Payne of Chicago, counsel for Valentine, issued the following statement about his client's plans:

"The old concern of A. Booth & Co. will be wiped out of existence and the new company will be larger than the original company. There will be a bond issue of $1,500,000, and Mr. Valentine agrees to take 20,000 share, or $2,000,000 worth, of the preferred stock. The creditor banks agree to take in settlement of their claims, which aggregate $5,000,000, 20 per cent of their indebtedness in cash, 30 per cent in bonds of the new company and 50 per cent in common stock."

PUBLIC TO CHOOSE POSTOFFICE SITE

Congressman Ernest W. Roberts has sent a letter to Joseph R. Carr of Chelsea in which he proposes that a public meeting be held that public opinion may be ascertained as to the most desirable site for the federal building to be erected there.

The corner of Broadway and the newly made "Cross" street is the position favored by the members of the board of control, it is said. This location is directly opposite the new building of the Chelsea Trust Company.

A number of the most prominent citizens, however, are opposed to this site and to any site in or near Chelsea square.

So far as those who oppose the square location have been alble to learn, the authorities at Washington are inclined to purchase a site wherever recommended by the board of control.

GREAT LAWYERS AID LIQUOR MEN

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Famous lawyers will make the fight for the liquor and brewery interests against the state-wide prohibition law recently passed over the Governor's veto by the Legislature of Tennessee. Six men will conduct the case, among whom are ex-Governor Black of New York, John G. Carlisle, formerly secretary of the treasury in Cleveland's cabinet; Luke E. Wright, recently secretary of war, and possibly ex-Senator Turley of Tennessee. These gentlemen are to be associated with one of the leading lawyers of Tennessee and the South, John J. Vertrees, who will be chief counsel.

WHITLA SUSPECT ARRAIGNED.

SHARON, Pa.—James H. Boyle, the alleged kidnaper of the Whitla boy, left Mercer at 11 a. m. today for Sharon, where he was given a preliminary hearing at 2 p. m. by Justice S. S. Gilbert. He was returned to Mercer at 4 p. m. District Attorney Lyninger today received a letter from the pastor of a church in Remington, Ind., demanding that "no clemency be shown the kidnapers."

New Queensboro Span Aglow

NEW QUEENSBORO BRIDGE, NEW YORK.
Longest trussed span in America which runs from Long Island City to Manhattan, which will be unofficially opened for traffic this week.

ELECT OFFICERS OF MAYFLOWERS

Distinctive Massachusetts Society Holds Annual Meeting and Reception Today at Rooms in Boston.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants of Massachusetts held the 13th annual business meeting today to elect officers for the ensuing year.

United States District-Attorney Asa P. French, who has long been prominent in the affairs of the society, has been selected for governor. The meeting was to be held in the society's rooms, 53 Mount Vernon street, at 3:30 p. m., and was to be followed by a reception in charge of the committee on at home days.

The nominating committee's list, practically amounting to election, is as follows:

For governor, Asa P. French; for deputy-governor, John Mason Little; for captain, Edwin S. Crandon; for elder, the Rev. George Hodges, D. D.; for secretary, George Ernest Bowman; for treasurer, Arthur I. Nash; for historian, George A. Macomber; for surgeon, Dr. William H. Prescott; for assistants, Mrs. Leslie C. Wead, Lorenzo D. Baker, Jr., Miss Mary E. Wood, Miss Mary F. Edson, Clifford M. Swan, Charles I. Thayer, Brig.-Gen. Clinton B. Sears, U. S. A., retired.

FRIENDS GET FUND FOR CURRENT USE

Judge George of the probate court today allowed the Boston Monthly Meeting of Friends to enjoy the use of a fund of $11,059 for the payment of current expenses. The money accumulated under the will of Ebenezer Pope, who died in 1805. The testator left half his residuary estate in trust to be held until with accumulations it should reach an amount sufficient to erect an almshouse for poor members of the society of Friends.

Owing to the changed conditions in the society, the purpose of the testator was deemed impracticable and the Friends petitioned the probate court for the use of the money to pay current expenses, including the salary of the pastor, on the ground that "the feeding of the mind and soul are as fear as practicable to the feeding of the bodies of the poor."

MONTANA LANDS OPENED IN JULY

SPOKANE, Wash.—Flathead Indian reservation in north central Montana, comprising 1,425,000 acres, about 200 miles east of Spokane, will be thrown open to settlement some time in July. Private advices from Washington, D. C., are that President Taft will sign the proclamation early in April, 60 days after which the lands will be open to homesteaders.

The land, except 220,000 acres allotted to Indians, is in five classes and is appraised at from $1.25 to $5 an acre, while the actual value of a homestead of 160 acres is from $5000 to $16,000, according to soil and location. The government has laid out seven townsites, where lots will be sold at auction for cash.

ENGLAND VOTES ON BIGGEST NAVY

LONDON—Great interest is being manifested in the by-election for a member of Parliament that is being held at Croydon today, because the question of a greater navy will be passed upon by the voters.

The candidates are G. E. Raphael, Liberal; Sir B. Hermon-Hodge, Conservative, and Frank Smith, Laborite.

Suffragist speakers have infused a comedy element into the campaign. The Conservatives expect a big majority as a protest against the naval policy of the government.

LONDON WOMAN TO LECTURE HERE.

Miss Ethel Arnold of London, England, will lecture in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, this afternoon on "Progress of Women in Europe." Miss Arnold, who is a granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby fame and a niece of Matthew Arnold, is a firm believer in woman suffrage.

WOMEN IN ANNUAL MUNICIPAL MEET

League Which Works for Good of Boston Is Holding Second Yearly Session in Franklin Union Today.

The Women's Municipal League is meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Franklin Union to discuss problems that the organization is attempting to work out for the good of Boston. This is the second annual meeting and officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The club has a membership of over 1000, and will receive women interested in helping in the work at a nominal fee of 25 cents.

Arrangements have been completed for giving 50 children of Boston an outdoor school in Franklin park, and the association hopes that will be such a success that the city ena be persuaded to establish many such schools. The association hopes also to extend the use of the schoolhouse in giving concerts and entertainments of all sorts.

A free loan art exhibition will be opened today in Franklin Union at which many valuable paintings will be shown. The league is also interested in seeing that pure milk is sold in the city, in clearing up unsightly spots and in the general welfare of the people.

DECREE SOUGHT ON DAVIS ESTATE

Two bills were brought in the supreme court today by Herbert P. Cummings of Ware, executor of the will of Sarah M. Cummings and Ellen F. Cornue of Somers, Conn., against Eva A. Ingersoll of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., administratrix of the estate of Robert Ingersoll and others, including heirs of Andrews J. Davis, the Montana mining king, seeking to prevent a transfer of any portion of the estate of Davis from this state to Montana pending the determination of the claims of the complainants against the estate.

The property here is about to be distributed under a decree of the probate court, and the complainants want the supreme court to determine to what extent they are entitled to the portion of the estate of Davis in this state. They ask to have the funds here awarded to them and to have the conflicting claims of the defendants denied. They want a receiver to take charge of the estate until their interests in the same may be determined. An order of notice returnable Friday was issued.

STEEL COMPANY CALLS MEN BACK

SHARON, Pa.—Nine hundred men were afforded employment today when six of the 12 open-hearth furnaces at the South Sharon works of the Carnegie Steel Company and the blooming mill resumed operations. The bar and rod mills, it is reported, will resume later in the week.

It has been announced that the wire and nail department of the American Sheet & Tinplate Company will start double time within two weeks. The Carnegie Company will furnish tin bars for the local tin mill and the Newcastle plant. About 2000 men who have been idle nearly a year will return to work within the next 10 days.

ANNUAL MEETING IN LOWELL TOMORROW

(Continued From Page One.)

by the Rev. E. L. Smiley of Orange, the Rev. Philip L. Frick of Westfield and the Rev. Dr. Harvey W. Ewing of Worcester.

Thursday—8:30 a. m., devotional service, "The Consecrated Life," leader the Rev. E. L. Mills of Boston; 9 a. m., business session; 2 p. m., missionary sermon by the Rev. R. T. Flewelling of Athol; 3 p. m., address by Bishop Joseph F. Barry of Buffalo; 4 p. m., evangelistic service; 7:15 p. m., anniversary of conference board of city evangelization, presiding officer the Rev. Dr. Edward T. Curnick of Cochituate, address by the Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Johnson of Boston, theme, "The Problem of the City"; 8:15 p. m., anniversary of the board of education, presiding officer, the Rev. L. J. Birney of Malden, address by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Nicholson of New York.

Friday—8:30 a. m., devotional service, "The Optimism of Jesus"; leader, the Rev. H. L. Wriston of Boston; 9 a. m., business session; 2 p. m., anniversary of the board of conference claimants; presiding officer, the Rev. Dr. L. B. Bates of Boston; address, "The New Law Versus the Old Method," the Rev. Dr. V. A. Cooper of Boston; address, the Rev. Dr. Ezra C. Clemens of Duluth, Minn.; 2 p. m., laymen's association of the New England conference at the Worthen Street Methodist Church; presiding officer, Prof. W. M. Warren of Boston; discussion, "The Layman's Missionary Movement," "The Practical Value of Men's Clubs in Our Churches"; 4 p. m., evangelistic service; 7:15 p. m., anniversary of the conference temperance society; presiding officer, the Rev. A. M. Osgood of Charlestown; symposium, representatives from Lynn, Worcester, Natick and Lowell; 8:15 p. m., anniversary of the board of deaconnesses; presiding officer, the Rev. Dr. N. T. Whitaker of Lowell; address, Miss Alice M. Robertson, field secretary of the Methodist Deaconess Association.

Saturday—8:30 a. m., devotional service, "Sources of Power"; leader, the Rev. C. E. Spaulding of Auburndale; 9 a. m., business session; 2 p. m., anniversary of the women's foreign missionary association; presiding officer, Mrs. John Legg of Worcester; address, Mrs. Brenton H. Badley of India; 3 p. m., anniversary of the women's home missionary society; presiding officer, Mrs. E. M. Taylor; address, "The contribution of the women's home missionary society of the community," George W. Tupper; 4:15 p. m., reception to the ministers' wives at 99 Fairmont street, Bishop and Mrs. Berry receiving; Mrs. Charles H. Stowell, hostess; 7:15 p. m., evangelistic service, Boston team of Boston University singers, the Rev. Ora S. Gray, evangelist.

Sunday—9 a. m., conference love feast; leader, the Rev. Dr. L. B. Bates of Boston; 10:30 a. m., sermon, Bishop Joseph F. Berry; ordination of deacons of elders, consecration of deaconesses; 6:30 p. m., anniversary of the conference missionary society, presiding officer, the Rev. Dr. Dillon Bronson of Boston; addresses, "Home," the Rev. Dr. Ward Platt of Philadelphia; "Laymen's movement," Roswell S. Douglass of Auburndale; "Foreign," the Rev. Dr. H. C. Stuntz of New York.

Monday—8:30 a. m., devotional service, leader, the Rev. Leo A. Nies; topic, "Strength for service"; 9 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 to 7 p. m., business sessions.

SCOUT CRUISERS ON SECOND TEST

NEWPORT, R. I.—The three scout cruisers Birmingham, Chester and Salem swung off from Block Island at 10:30 a. m. today on their second competitive endurance test of 750 miles at a speed of 15 knots an hour.

It was planned to steam 24 hours in the direction of Capt Hatteras, which at 15 knots would bring the little fleet almost up to the lightship at the end of the cape, and then make another 24-hour run back to Block Island.

The preliminary calculations of coal and water used per 24 hours on the 10-knot run give the following: Birmingham, 31.2 tons of coal, 10 tons of water; Chester, 39.9 tons coal, 8.9 tons water; Salem, 53 tons coal, 11 tons water.

TREMONT STREET WORK BEGINS.

The much discussed repairs of the Tremont street asphalt began early today, when about a score of workmen appeared with the necessary tools and material and were soon busily at work. An extra detail of police control the traffic to prevent interference with the workmen.

NEW SHADES IN

Crane's Linen Lawn

We have never placed upon the market a series of colorings that have met with such instantaneous and general favor as our new shades in the well known and justly popular writing paper, Crane's Linen Lawn.

These shades are as follows:

DAYBREAK PINK, WILLOW GREEN AND ORCHID

the colorings which are to be very popular during the coming spring and summer.

Samples of these papers will be furnished on application.

EATON, CRANE & PIKE COMPANY, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

News From the Capital

Tax on Food Is Increased While Art Works Are Free

WASHINGTON—The inconsistencies of the Payne tariff bill still come to light. Each year we import and use 27,000,000 pounds of pepper.

But the Payne tariff bill sets pepper down, along with other spices, as a luxury, and imposes a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on it. Under the Dingley law it has been, and is now, admitted free of duty. That 27,000,000 pounds of pepper would pay almost a million dollars duty under the Payne bill.

We use a little over 2,000,000 pounds of cayenne pepper a year, on which the tax is now 2½ cents per pound.

Now, the Payne bill proposes that hereafter it shall pay not only the present 2½ cent specific duty, but also 30 per cent ad valorem duty in addition. That will raise the duty to about 5 cents, or 63 per cent. At present the specific duty figures out 32.75 per cent ad valorem. It is to be approximately doubled.

Of cassia and cassia buds, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, mace, mustard, paprika, etc., the country imports about 30,000,000 pounds a year. Practically every item in this list is now admitted free of duty. The Payne bill places an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent on it.

The list includes cocoa, of which over 80,000,000 pounds are imported annually. It is now on the free list. It is used by practically all the people. The Payne bill places a duty of 4 cents per pound on it, and expects to raise over $3,200,000 revenue from it.

Take, again, powdered chocolate. The duty on it is raised from 5 to 9 cents per pound. On cocoa butter, of which almost 3,500,000 pounds is imported, the duty is raised from 3½ to 5½ cents per pound.

These are just a few samples from a single schedule, to indicate how the Payne bill will increase the cost of eating. There are about 85,000,000 people in the country, all of whom eat.

But, meanwhile, the Payne bill removes the duties from works of art, and will allow many millions of dollars' worth of paintings, statuary, etc., now owned by Americans abroad, to come into the country free of duty.

Taft Is Holding Plans for Summer in Abeyance

WASHINGTON — Invitations for speeches and visits flow steadily upon President Taft from all parts of the country. The President is unable to say yet what his plans for the summer will be. His first thought upon entering office was to spend the warm months in travel, making a long tour of the western and Pacific states, with a side trip to Alaska. But the western trip is held in abeyance for numerous reasons, one being the matter of expense.

If the President is to have a summer home and thus create a successor to Oyster Bay the task of selection will fall upon Mrs. Taft.

Mr. Taft does not propose to make any extended trip away from Washington while the tariff bill is under consideration.

DENIES DELAYING CITY'S PRINTING

Head of Municipal Plant Tells of Making Copies of Finance Board's Report for Committee of One Hundred

Superintendent Smythe of the city printing plant today denied that the establishment is delaying city work to print the 110,000 copies of the finance committee's report, which have been engaged by the committee of one hundred.

Mr. Smythe says that the city printing plant has always done outside work, though it has done less during his administration than before. These outside jobs, he says, always involve merely a question of stock and press work and never hinder the routine work of the city printing plant. He said he received authority from Mayor Hibbard to do this work for the committee on one hundred, and the regular city work was not suffering so much as the loss of a minute in consequence.

Superintendent Swythe said that this piece of work will bring $3300 into the city treasury. Of this, $3000 will be for the book and $300 for the cover. There is no change in the contents of the book from the original edition printed for the city. We had the type set.

PLAN BOND ISSUE FOR NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS—The water and sewerage board has just issued a prospectus of the $8,000,000 public improvement bonds. The sewer system has been constructed at a cost of $4,839,393, leaving still to be laid about 75 miles of sewers to serve the recently built-up portions of the city.

The $7,000,000 water works system takes water from the Mississippi and has a capacity for furnishing the city with 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 gallons of clear filtered water per day.

President Seeks Tariff Reduction on Articles Necessary to Poor Man

WASHINGTON—President Taft today assured a member of congressional callers that he would use all his influence to secure a reduction in the tariff on the necessities.

The President has heard with some irritation statements that the poor man is to suffer through the revision of the tariff and is determined to make the rich man bear his proportionate burden.

Among those to whom he expressed himself in this manner today was Representative Hinshaw of Nebraska, who called to advocate a reduction in the schedules on woolen goods, oils, shoes and various other articles of necessity.

Official Reports Show Marked Trade Increase

WASHINGTON — Commercial movements in the United States indicate increased industrial activity, according to a bulletin of the department of commerce and labor. The movements during February show a decided increase over the preceding month. This is true particularly of coal and coke, due to the larger demand of the iron furnaces.

Building activity for February in 95 of the larger cities, as measured by the permits granted by municipal authorities, shows improvements, not only over the abnormally low February of 1908, but also over the totals of the preceding months.

President Taft Attends Church and Goes Autoing

WASHINGTON—President Taft went to and from All Souls' Church Sunday in a big limousine motor car.

After the service at the church, Mr. Taft went for a ride in the automobile. The President transacted no regular official business, but he had a conference with Speaker Cannon in regard to tariff matters in the afternoon.

Cabinet Sub-Committee Plans to Cut Estimates

WASHINGTON — The sub-committee of the cabinet has announced that it will scrutinize all estimates hereafter. This sub-committee will report to the entire cabinet, where the estimates will be further reviewed. The object will be to bring about reductions wherever this may seem feasible, and will also tend to aid each member of the cabinet, who by the terms of a provision of law of the recent session of Congress, must carefully go over the estimates of his own department and indicate what items can be cut.

Proposed Tariff on Tea Likely to Be Dropped

WASHINGTON — Republicans find themselves in rather a difficult position over the proposition that a specific duty should be imposed on coffee and the plea that tea should be admitted free and the tax on beer increased $1 to $2 a barrel. The Democrats have used the purposed duty on tea as a text for their cry against "taxing the workman's breakfast table." It is the expectation that when the tariff bill finally becomes a law coffee will carry a specific duty, tea will be admitted free and probably the internal revenue taxation on beer will be doubled.

CALHOUN'S SAFES ARE RANSACKED

SAN FRANCISCO—The nine men who have been placed under arrest on allegations which include that of larceny of evidence from the office of District Attorney Langdon, as well as disclosing plans of the prosecution to the defendant's attorneys, were arraigned before Police Judge Deasey for a preliminary hearing today.

The fact that the raid Saturday and Sunday on the offices of President Calhoun of the United railways, in which his safes were broken open and his private papers inspected, is said to have been by State Detective Burns in defiance of an injunction issued by Judge Murasky of the supreme court, adds to the complications of the case. In order to prove the case for the Calhoun prosecution it is deemed necessary to show that while he was in New York city he sent a telegram to the officials of the United railways here directing them to make payments of money as bribes. There is no record, so far as has been found, of such telegrams in the local telegraph offices, but the prosecution has insisted that the records have been tampered with.

MINERS REFUSE TO TALK

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The statement of the anthracite operators, in which they charge the miners' union has not lived up to the award of 1902, will bring no reply from President Lewis of the miners. The statement was fully discussed by the international executive board in session here.

HOTEL UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Hotel Preston at Beach Bluff, one of the largest hostelries on the North Shore, will open for the summer season next month under new management. The property has been leased for a term of years to John A. Sherrard, manager of the Hotel Park, in the Pines at Aiken, S. C.

Masons Own Famous Paul Jones Arms

Original Coat of Arms Presented John Paul Jones Now in the Possession of Massachusetts Lodge.

WAS SPECIAL HONOR

Given to the American Sailor by King Louis Sixteenth, When Made a Knight of St. Louis.

The original illuminated water color coat of arms that was presented to John Paul Jones by the French king, Louis XVI., when he was made a Knight of St. Louis is in the possession of the Massachusetts grand lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. This was the first honor of the kind conferred on a foreigner by the King, and this framed coat-of-arms was created for Jones, or by him, for the occasion.

The coat of arms reads as follows: Quarterly; first and fourth; gules; a stag statant; or; second and third; argent; a fesse azure; four ermine spots in the lower part of the field; crest; a stag's head erased; or.

Grouped around the shield are various emblems of naval warfare, which formed such a part of his life, and an attempt is made to show the flags of the different nations under which he fought his battles. The stag predominates in the Jones arms and so forms an important part in this one. The stag in the first and fourth quarters and in the crest is of Welsh Jones' arms at the College of Arms in London.

The ermine spots, or points, are essentially Paul and are found in the base of Paul shields. The whole represents a period of the 18th century when dolphins as supporters were common and are very appropriate to seafaring Jones. The square and compasses with the motto "Pro Republica" is an addition by Jones himself.

Charles T. Gallagher, in an address to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts presenting relics of John Paul Jones, said of the shield that the ermine spots or points on it no doubt pleased Jones, for in the history of John Ledyard, the famous traveler who, in 1772, ran away from Dartmouth College in a dug-out of his own construction, he found that Ledyard and Jones were interested in the fur trade in Europe and at one time contemplated making the first effort to obtain furs in the northern Pacific before any American or English hunters had been there, and the erminois was naturally appropriate on the principle that when a successful man is knighted he chooses for a design the emblem in which he is most interested.

Paul Jones became a Mason at the age of 24, in his native land, Scotland, before he became an American citizen. When he returned to France after his wonderful victory in the Bon Homme Richard over the Serapis, which had made him famous, and while he was trying to induce the French government to contribute another ship to the American navy, he became a French Mason, joining the Lodge des Neuf Soeurs (nine sisters). At that time Benjamin Franklin was Master of the lodge, which is supposed to have numbered on its roll of membership more distinguished names in literature, philosophy, knowledge and art, than any lodge in Masonic history.

The lodge gave a "fete" in honor of Commodore Paul Jones and ordered a bronze bust of him to be made by the celebrated sculptor, Houdon, who was himself a member of the lodge.

COAT OF ARMS OF JOHN PAUL JONES.
This shield of heraldry was the first of its kind presented to a foreigner by Louis XVI.

JOHN PAUL JONES,
One-time noted officer of the United States navy.

GRADUATION PLAN TO BE DISCUSSED

Somerville's school committee this evening will decide whether the school graduation exercises in that city will be changed this year. It has been claimed that the present system of hiring the Bow Street Church for the exercises of both the high and the grammar schools is a source of unnecessary expense to the city, and that it would be more economical and fully as easy for each grammar school to hold its exercises in its own school buildings. This would allow the attendance of more than two persons in each family at the exercises as at present.

The special committee of the school board to which this was referred met last week in the City Hall annex and tonight will make known their decision. Henry S. Folsom is chairman of the committee.

NEW TERMINAL FOR SWAMPSCOTT

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Old-fashioned terminal stables of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company at lower Swampscott, built when horses furnished the motive power, are soon to give place to a modern structure to meet the needs of the electrified road and its constantly increasing equipment. Provision will be made for the installation of the latest appliances for handling cars rapidly, additional repair shop facilities, new tracks, etc.

The street front of the new building will be devoted to offices, lounging rooms for the car men and one large room for waiting patrons. It is expected to have everything about the new building in first class running order by the time the summer travel is at its height.

WELCOME PASTOR TONIGHT.

A service welcoming the Rev. W. C. Martin, the new pastor of the Perkins Street Baptist Church, Somerville, will be held at the church this evening. There will be addresses by several ministers and special singing.

ORDER FOUR MILLION BRICKS.

TAUNTON, Mass.—The New England Brick Company of this city has received an order for 4,000,000 brick, to be used in the building of a large mill at Lawrence, Mass.

ROAD HAULED STONE USED TO BUILD THE BUNKER HILL SHAFT

(Continued From Page One.)

by Thomas H. Perkins, William Sullivan, Amos Lawrence, David Moody and Gridley Bryant of Boston and Solomon Willard of Quincy.

There was some opposition to the granting of this petition, but it was not successful, and the act of inforporation was granted and approved March 4, 1226. A company was formed with Thomas H. Davidson as president and the road built at an estimated cost of $100,000.

The first transportation of stone was made March 27, 1827, when the company contracted to carry 3000 tons of stone during the year. The road was opened in the presence of a large number of gentlemen and a quantity of stone weighing 16 tons was loaded on to three wagons weighing five tons, making a total load of 21 tons which was hauled to tide water by one horse. The process of steam was not then generally understood and the road continued to be operated by horse power until the roadbed was observed by the Old Colony & Newport railroad Dec. 19, 1870.

The foundation of the original road was of stone, on which were placed transversely granite blocks eight feet long. On these there were placed rails of pine timber, to which was fastened a bar of iron, upon which the wheels of the wagons ran. These wooden rails were not used long, however, being replaced by granite.

The wagon wheels were eight feet in diameter and between them swung the platform of the wagon. When being loaded this platform was lowered level with the track, so that the large blocks of granite were easily rolled on to it. This platform was then raised enough to clear the track.

The road was built on an incline and after the load was once started the cars almost ran without the aid of the horses.

Some few of the sleepers of the old road remain, as does the first frog. One section of the road is intact just north of the East Milton station on the Granite branch, near which is a tablet setting forth that it is a section of the first railroad in America.

AIM TO IMPROVE REVERE SERVICE

Two Plans Proposed to Relieve the Congestion and Facilitate Traffic to Resort This Summer.

Two plans are proposed to solve the problem of better traffic facilities on the Revere Beach car line to accommodate the crowds this summer.

There are two tracks running from Beach street to Revere street, filling that thoroughfare so that in many places it is impossible for a team or automobile to pass. Most of the cars go down Ocean avenue nearly to Revere street, and then wait before the return trip is made, the result being that the street is blocked with idle cars.

Many plans have been advocated for relieving this difficulty but none of them have met with the approval of the railroad officials. Two new plans have been proposed, the first that the railroad build a terminal station on land owned by the Boston & Northern railroad fronting on the boulevard and Ocean avenue, and a series of 20 or more tracks laid, ticket offices built and a suitable station erected.

A second plan and one that is looked upon with much favor is the building of a loop to have the cars run through Baker avenue, and a private way to be purchased by the railroad.

By this plan, one track would be taken up on Ocean avenue, and the congestion removed. Former Selectman Benjamin Keeping of Revere is at the head of the movement, and the officer will come before the board of selectmen for consideration April 2.

MME. BLAUVELT TO SING IN RUSSIA

NEW YORK—Mme. Lillian Blauvelt has signed a contract to appear in grand opera in Russia next fall. The contract calls for her appearance in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Riga, for which she will receive $25,000.

Mme. Blauvelt at the Hotel Astor said: "I am going abroad in June. I had expected to remain at home for at least the summer and had received offers from several managers to make a concert tour of the Eastern-Middle-Western states; but this contract, which calls for my appearance 30 times in Russia, precludes any appearance here next fall."

How Women Protest the Tariff

(Continued From Page One.)

Oshkosh, president of the Wisconsin Federation, and Mrs. Charles E. Buell of Madison, former president and present secretary, and they will urge that the federation protest against the rates proposed in this schedule.

PHILADELPHIA—Miss Florence Sanvill, secretary of the Consumers' League, says: "If the increased tariff causes the poor working woman to have but half a pound of tea where her slender income now allows her a pound, it is surely all wrong."

CLEVELAND, O. — Club women of Cleveland are planning to interest Senator Burton in the fight against the proposed increased tariff on women's apparel. He is a bachelor and usually prefers to sidestep conferences with the gentler sex, but he will not be allowed to escape now.

"We must make it so uncomfortable for our congressmen and senators that they will join us in our fight," said Mrs. Henry Thompson, a leading club woman.

KANSAS CITY — Today the clubwomen of the two Kansas Cities are signing petitions to congressmen to vote against the Payne tariff bill unless it is amended with respect to stockings and gloves, toys, chocolate and cocoa. Isaac B. Kimbrell, former prosecuting attorney, has written the petition.

Mrs. Harlan L. Spangler, president of the Bancroft Club and secretary and treasurer of the Women's Council of Clubs, says: "The Bancroft Club is going to take the tariff question up at its regular meeting next Thursday."

Said Mrs. Welbur L. Bell, of the Athenaeum Club and one of its ex-presidents: "The clubwomen of Kansas City study all public measures, but they are doubly interested in the tariff on stockings and gloves, because it will affect every woman, no matter what her station. The Athenaeum Club has 425 members, and I'm sure they will all sign the petition."

INSTRUCTORS IN THE CLASSICS TO MEET IN BOSTON THIS WEEK

Interesting Programs for the Fourth Annual Gathering of Their Association Are Scheduled for Friday and Saturday at Boston University.

The Classical Association of New England will hold its fourth annual meeting at Boston University in this city on April 2 and 3. The first session will be on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Jacob Sleper Hall. The program comprises an address of welcome by President W. E. Huntington, response by Prof. John H. Hewitt, president of the association: "The teaching of literary values in Greek poetry, with special reference to the Iliad," Prof. Haven D. Brackett of Clark College: "The first book of the Odyssey," Prof. Samuel E. Bassett of the University of Vermont; "A suggestion for economizing time in first-year Greek work," Miss Ruth B. Franklin of the Newport (R. I.) high school; "The quality of the output in classics of our preparatory schools," Dr. Arthur W. Roberts of the Brookline high school; discussion; recess; "On the necessity of personal attention to the individual student," Harley Roberts of the Taft school: "The Conversion of Lucretius," Prof. W. A. Heidel of Wesleyan University; reports and business, including the election of officers.

Friday evening the papers will be on "Some classical sites in Asia Minor," Prof. Herbert Weir Smith of Harvard University; "The Roman Forum," Prof. Christian Huelsen of the German Archeological Institute in Rome.

Saturday morning these topics will be considered: "Classical clubs for secondary teachers," William F. Abbot, classical high school, Worcester; "The future of the New England academy," Principal George S. Stevenson of Coburn Classical Institute; "Some features of the classical instruction in the English public schools," Prof. John C. Kirtland of Phillips Academy, Exeter; "The methods of teaching Latin in the Prussian gymnasia," Dr. C. Brinkmann, Prussian exchange teacher and lecturer, Yale University; discussion; recess; "The attitude of the small college toward the classics," President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College; "Ferrero's view of Horace," Prof. E. P. Morris of Yale University; "Some new acquisitions by the museum of fine arts in Boston," Dr. Arthur Fairbanks of the Museum of Fine Arts; "Trips to Praeneste and Ostia with the American school at Rome," Prof. Helen M. Searles of Mount Holyoke College; unfinished business.

Saturday afternoon the members will visit the new art museum by invitation of Dr. Fairbanks.

ALL IMMIGRANTS MAY BE PICTURED

NEW YORK—Immigration Commissioner Watchorn is considering the idea of photographing every immigrant arriving at this port. Whether the work shall be done by a moving picture apparatus or by an ordinary camera is still in debate. The immigration commissioner, however, acting on the proposal of Deputy Police Commissioner Wood, is going to lay the feasibility of the project before the department of commerce and labor in the hope of getting a favorable decision.

STEEL WORKERS QUIT AT PAY CUT

READING, Pa.—Three hundred puddlers and helpers in the sheet mill, Oley street mill and Ninth street mill, all owned by the Reading Iron Company, have so far joined the strike resulted from the company's cut in the wages of the puddlers.

The men in the other departments are generally ignoring the strike order. The mills are picketed, but there has been no disturbance thus far.

FAREWELL BY REV. R. F. HOLWAY.

The Rev. Raymond F. Holway of Cambridge preached his farewell sermon at the Harvard Street M. E. Church, Sunday night. A large congregation was present and many remained for the informal reception which Mr. and Mrs. Holway held immediately after the service. Mr. Holway has had a successful pastorate in Cambridge for six years and is well known for his activity in temperance work. He is to take a year's vacation.

NASHUA BLOCK BURNS.

NASHUA, N. H.—The C. R. Pease block on West Pearl street was practically destroyed by fire today. The building is occupied by the Pease House Furnishing Company, and the loss to building and stock is $20,000.

NEW ORLEANS AIDS CHILDREN.

NEW ORLEANS—The school board has bought property adjoining two public schools in a densely populated district to convert into playgrounds for the school children. The work has begun and the grounds will soon be ready.

HARRIMAN-HILL IN A PEACE PACT

SAN FRANCISCO—The terms of the treaty of peace between E. H. Harriman and James J. Hill, by which the 10 years' war between the two for control of the railroads of the Pacific Northwest was terminated in the Burlingame conference, are reported today as follows:

That each covenants not to take profitable branch line business from the other.

That a dividing line will mark the territory belonging to each.

Hill not to disturb the present situation by building into California.

Harriman to continue building from Portland to Tacoma.

No branch lines to be built into each other's domain.

HARVARD ATHLETE WEDS SECRETLY

The fact became known today that Albert Hayward Cochrane, captain of the Harvard lacrosse team, and a senior in college, was married in Providence late Saturday to Miss Hannah Estelle Noyes of Harris street, Stoneham.

When questioned about the marriage, the bride's brother, Norman S. Noyes said it was true that his sister and Cochrane were married in Providence by the Rev. A. E. Kron of the Congregational Church. Cochrane is back at Cambridge today. They have long been friends and it had been expected that they would be married, but not until after the groom's graduation.

WARNS ITALIAN LEGISLATORS.

ROME—Every Republican and Socialist member of Parliament received notices today from a Camorra society that no one would be permitted to show hostility to Signor Romano, a member of Parliament. Romano was recently accused of being one of the leaders of the Camorra. Today's communications were turned over to the police.

OLD ORCHARD PIER TO BE REBUILT

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—Fred Goodwin, one of the principal owners of the famous steel pier at Old Orchard, Me., 300 feet of which was washed away last Friday, is given as authority for the statement that the pier will be rebuilt and that the work will start at once.

MORRILL
Nathan F.
Millinery
Wholesale and Retail
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
Mail Orders Solicited and Carefully Executed
BEST REFERENCES
315 Fifth Ave. Rock Bldg. New York City

CLERICAL COLLEGE WANTED WITH NEW UNIVERSITY OF B.C.

Theological School for Canadian Province First Proposed at Jubilee Celebration Held in England.

NAME IS SELECTED

VICTORIA, B. C.—A training college for clergy to be connected with the proposed University of British Columbia is tentatively assured by the contributions from Canada and England.

Fifty years ago the Rev. Dr. Hills was consecrated in Westminster Abbey to be the first Episcopal bishop in British Columbia, an appointment that was made possible through the generosity of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who endowed this bishopric with £25,000. When Dr. Hills reached this province, then a crown colony, he found but one clergyman of the Church of England at work here, but as a result of his labors this number has increased to 80, with three dioceses in place of one.

The jubilee celebration of this event was held recently in the Mansion House, London, at which many dignitaries of the church and some prominent Canadians were present. A provisional committee was appointed to consider and perfect a scheme for the foundation of a training college for clergy, in connection with the projected University of British Columbia, as the most worthy commemoration of the Episcopal jubilee in this province.

The prospectus issued by this committee states that such a theological college and training school has long been felt to be a necessity of the first importance to the church in British Columbia. The people of England are being appealed to for the sum of £30,000 with which to equip this college and to conduct it in a manner befitting the broad and inspiring lines upon which the provincial university is to be conducted.

The first intention was to establish an independent institution, but since the university authorities have offered a free site within its grounds to any legal or theological institution that would affiliate with it, it has been decided to accept this offer, as it will enable its students to participate in the advantages of a great university, rather than being confined to an isolated seminary.

Although the students of this institution—which will be known as St. Mark's College—will receive the degrees conferred by the University of British Columbia, and take part in its general life, it will have its own internal discipline and management. It is upon this broad basis of a provincial rather than a diocesan college that the committee are now working with every prospect of success.

In the course of a speech at the Mansion House celebration, the archbishop of Canterbury said: "The next 50 years on the Pacific coast might see even greater changes than the last. Many men now thought that the region comprising Vancouver, Victoria, Portland and Seattle would be the very hub and center of the world's life and commerce; and he was told that on the British side of the frontier there was coal enough to last the world for 5000 years. Such prospects should stimulate an effort to arm and fit the people of that region for the great responsibilities they would have to bear. The Pacific coast had a unique claim, because, whether people liked it or not, that was going to be the meeting place, the exchange place, of East and West."

SENSATIONALISM IN PAPERS TO END

DES MOINES, Ia.—Col. Elijah W. Halford, one time private secretary to President Benjamin Harrison and founder of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, styled sensational methods in the journalism of the present day as something from which he expects the newspaper fraternity to recover in an interview given in Des Moines during the conference of the Iowa laymen's missionary movement.

Colonel Halford left the Indianapolis Journal in 1872 to establish the Inter-Ocean. Later he was private secretary to President Harrison from '89 to '93 and held the position of deputy paymaster of the United States army for a number of years.

WOMAN SUCCEEDS AT RAISING HOGS

CHICAGO—Mrs. Mary Crowell of Byron, Ill., has earned an enviable reputation as a grower of high-grade hogs. She is an enthusiastic breeder of Poland-China swine, and has effectively demonstrated that the American woman can successfully compete with her brother in the raising and fattening of animals. Most of Mrs. Crowell's stock is sold in Chicago through her agent, William Gentleman, who declares that no swine-grower in the country is more competent. When Mrs. Crowell's hogs reach the market, buyers always bid for them in competition, and several times recently they have brought the highest prices for the day.

"On general principles I am opposed to woman's suffrage," recently said George Pratt, the Armour & Co. hog buyer, "but a woman who can raise as good droves of hogs as Mrs. Crowell can is as much entitled to a vote as I am."

Alaska a Land for Home Seekers as Well as for Exploiters of Its Gold

The Territory Is Not Only a Gold Country, but Is Agricultural and Industrial, Say the Inhabitants.

ABOUNDS IN RICHES

Its People Picture Country as One of Great Possibilities, but Think It Needs Population.

PRODUCES WEALTH

SEATTLE, Wash.—Alaska as a land of gold-seeking and exploitation is well known to the world, but Alaska as a land for the home-seeker and the agriculturist and a field for established industries is one of the things that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will attempt to show.

There is a decided disposition among the American sojourners in Alaska to emphasize all the good points of the country, a movement which is aided by the territorial government and approved by the Washington authorities. It is alluded to by the Alaskan newspapers and by enthusiastic Alaskans as an untouched storehouse of the world. The land is declared to be of inexhaustible fertility, the mines of measureless wealth and the forests limitless.

In the optimistic phrases of these loyal advocates of "a home in Alaska" the streams are choked with fish, the lakes dotted with waterfowl, the hillsides tenanted with deer, mountain goats and caribou. Edible plants abound and there is enough firewood in the country, to be had for picking it up, to warm the hearthstones of the world; while along the beach-line clams, crabs and other crustaceans add variety to the menu which rich nature spreads before the Alaskan.

Alaska has a coast-line three times as long as the rest of the United States, and in the interior they raise wheat that is declared to rival that of the northwestern states of the Union. President J. E. Chilberg of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, who himself has yielded to the call of the North, says:

"The truth about Alaska will astonish many people of the United States. Those that read know that it is rich in gold, copper, coal and fish, but there are not so many that realize the agricultural possibilities of a large area of the territory, and there are not many people who know now that there are hundreds of families in the northern part and in comfortable houses provided with most of the accessories of modern civilization; that there are communities having schools, churches, social and literary organizations and many other helps to man's moral and intellectual uplift.

"These families have demonstrated that the day is fast approaching when Alaska will have a large permanent population which the territory needs. A permanent population means the conservation of some of Alaska's wealth. Instead of the gold-seeker going to Alaska to rob the country of some of its gold, the future will witness the home-seeker going to Alaska to join in the development of the country's resources and to aid in increasing the wealth of the country.

"At the present time Alaska is producing about $20,000,000 of gold annually. The annual value of the product of her fisheries is about $10,000,000. There has not yet been sufficient development of the copper and coal industries to make them important factors in Alaska's products. But when we consider that with a population of 35,000 white people—say 40,000, that the figures which follow will not be so startling—including women and children, Alaska adds every year to the world's wealth, the vast sum of $30,000,000, we obtain a glimpse of the possibilities of Alaska's resources.

"Here is a country which needs millions of inhabitants and it has but a few thousand. It needs railroads and other accessories of commerce. It needs strong and brave men and women who possess the Aryan instinct to conquer, the kind of men who have made farms and gardens out of the American desert; not men with the wanderlust, but men who find contentment and happiness in work of converting the wilderness into a habitation for their families and future generations."

Qualifications of Alaska As Land for Homeseekers

Alaskans urge the territory as a desirable place to seek a home for these reasons:

Her streams are choked with fish.

Her wild places are thick with game.

Her forests are numerous.

Her soil is fertile and is capable of producing grains and foods in great abundance.

Beneath her soil are the measureless riches of her mines, which at present produce $20,000,000 in gold annually besides other metals.

A population of about 35,000 now adds every year about $30,000,000 to the world's wealth.

RARE PROGRAM AT MONTEAGLE

Chautauqua of the South in Tennessee Summer Resort Making Preparations for Annual Gathering

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—The announcement that precedes the full account of all that is offered in platform and summer schools of the great southern assembly has appeared and shows that July and August, 1909, will offer to cottage owners and visitors a rare series of interesting and distinctly valuable events. Religious, as well as educational and social, the whole spirit of the work is constructive and inspiring.

Dr. Alen G. Hale of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., is the manager of platform, reelected unanimously last year by the members of the assembly. He has given to this year's work not only his exceptional faculty for selection but the fruits of a well planned trip of inspection and inquiry into summer school work, lecture capabilities and entertainer's offerings. The result is plain in even the sketch that the advance sheet outlines.

The Woman's Missionary Association has a whole week in which to give out all the information and interesting features of its great work. There is a school connected with this organization, and eminent workers in the field are present to strengthen the active advance of missionary enterprise.

Nature study in the ideal atmosphere of this mountain top is another feature that will delight many. The woman's congress does not appear, but Dr. Anna Shaw, the suffragist, will talk to her southern sisters.

J. P. Gilbert has been retained to conduct the classes of children who wish to study ornithology in the favorite haunts of birds.

Children are to have a greater degree of consideration in the daily exercises than ever before. This has been called the "Children's Paradise," the cottage life, music and schools giving it a rare charm for plantation dwellings while the cotton and cane are growing.

The summer schools have taken a great start forward under Dr. Hale's management. Literature, music and art are fostered and furnish delightful experiences for the student.

Pedagogy has been given especial place, as it is helpful to the great number of teachers from rural districts who come here for rest and help in their work.

The State Teachers Association meets here in July, and its sessions are strengthening the people to urge legislation that will place Tennessee in the front rank among the states known as southern.

The world at large is coming to recognize how great a work has been wrought through the endeavors of a group of faithful men and women by this assembly, known as the Chautauqua of the South, Monteagle Sunday School Assembly being its official name.

CHICAGO TO BAR SCHOOL FRATS

CHICAGO—Members of Chicago High school Greek letter fraternities are disturbed over the passage by the Illinois state Senate of a bill prohibiting high school fraternities and similar secret societies. The bill has gone to the House and will likely pass without serious opposition. Governor Deneen is known to be in favor of the bill.

The Chicago members of fraternities see in this bill the final end of their long fight for existence with the Chicago board of education, a struggle that has been taken into the courts.

MUCH MONEY IS WASTED ON NAVY

PARIS—The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a motion to appoint a parliamentary commission to inquire into the state of the navy before fresh credits were voted. M. Delcasse voiced the general opinion that after the statements appearing in M. Brousse's report the departmental inquiry organized by the government was inadequate and that Parliament should assure itself that the money voted would not be squandered.

M. Brousse, who investigated the navy accounts on behalf of the finance commission, recently reported that millions have been swallowed up without any benefit to the navy.

Musical Events in Boston

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

THE 19th program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was as follows: Unfinished Symphony in B minor, Schubert; Variations on a theme of Joseph Haydn, op. 56 A, Brahms; Concerto in E flat major, No. 1, for pianoforte and orchestra, Liszt; Overture, "On the Sea Cliffs," op. 6 (first performance in America), Andre Maquarre. The soloist was Miss Germaine Schnitzer.

On other Symphony programs this season Schubert and Brahms have appeared when they made it seem that certain articles in the music dictionaries needed to be rewritten. But happily Saturday night Mr. Fiedler had no striking modern music that required his chief attention; he could give himself up unreservedly to the Unfinished Symphony and to the Variations on a Haydn Theme. Those two pieces were his concert, although there was a soloist present and a new product of a man in the orchestra was brought into notice. Whether Mr. Fiedler's stock of modern wonders for the present is exhausted, or whether he is tired of them and thinks his audiences are too, is not necessary to inquire; the thing to remark is that for the best part of his program he made some music of the past heard again and conducted it as though he thought it worth his time. There are nights when the Symphony Orchestra gives old music a performance as spiritless as it is faultless, and there are nights when they play it with as much enthusiasm as if it were the latest word from Strauss. There is usually some part of their program to which they show partiality, and at the last concert that part happened to be where the names of Schubert and Brahms stood.

Mr. Fiedler gave the Unfinished Symphony a near-to and intimate reading; he let its opening theme speak out plainly and without mysticism, and all the themes of the first movement he brought out with that balance of phrasing which he can always command when he is directing music of clearly ordered structure. If the conducting of the C major Symphony some time ago lost Mr. Fiedler his fame as an interpreter of Schubert, his conducting of the B minor Symphony Saturday evening restored it. No less happy was the performance of the Variations on a Theme by Haydn, in which Brahms proved himself an easy writer of music when he was not put to the labor of forging his own melody.

Miss Schnitzer, the soloist in the Liszt concerto, appeared in Boston this season at a scantily attended recital and there she manifested power as a searcher for meanings deeply hidden. Her playing Saturday evening before the large Symphony audience brought to light no new abilities and scarcely maintained her in the position she took at her earlier appearance. The concerto which she chose to play here is a strange mixture of excellent orchestration and of piano passages which start out finely and lead nowhere. At times the conversation of orchestra and soloist is pure nonsense. Of all the flippancies of Liszt there is nothing to equal that passage in which the pianist makes the upper notes of the instrument sound like the tinkling of a music box, while the triangle player in the orchestra keeps up a jingling accompaniment. In the serious passages of the concerto Miss Schnitzer's tone was hard and her touch heavy, but her execution was of the highest order and the audience gave it their approval in generous applause.

Mr. Maquarre's overture is such music as a man who has played in an orchestra all his life should be expected to write. It is not a compilation of ideas from other composers, but still it is written less by inspiration than by observation. As the composer stood on the seashore he was reminded of music he had somewhere heard, but he was not prompted to tell about the sea. There was splashing to be represented; Mr. Maquarre had heard the orchestra splash and he knew just how to write the notes in his score to bring the desired effect. After the splashing of the waves was recorded, the next thing to be considered was a contrast. Here the composer turned his attention from the sea and listened landward, whereupon he heard a pastoral song, such as he had helped to sing many times at concerts of his Longy Club. This song was written into the overture for a sort of intermezzo. The work now only needed to be brought to a conclusion, and that was accomplished by a renewal of the orchestral splashing with which the music began; and the splashing was renewed, of course, with the added energy which convention always requires in the coda.

ELWES RECITAL.

At Steinert Hall Saturday afternoon, Gervase Elwes, the English tenor, sang the following program: Aria, "Gottes Engel weichen nie," Bach; "Since from my dear Astrea's Sight," Henry Purcell; "Ye Bubbling Springs," Thomas Greaves; "My Love is Neither Young nor Olde," Robert Jones; "So Sweet is Shee," Avon; "I See, She Flies Me," Henry Purcell; "Plaisir d'Amour," Martini; "Je Connais un Berger Discret," "Lisette," arranged by Weckerlin; "Auf Ein Schlummerndes Kind," J. Cornelius; "Wanderer's Nachtlied," Schubert; "Elselein," Josef Giebel; "Provenzalisches Lied," Schumann; "Komm bald," "Am Sonntag Morgen," "Der Kuss," "Salamander," "Wir Wandelten," "Auf dem Kirchhofe," "An die Tauben," Brahms, Mr. George Falkenstein played the accompaniments.

Mr. Elwes has to be classified as a tenor because he is competent to perform music written for a high voice. He is a tenor in compass only, in tone quality he is a baritone. But he is a baritone without any low notes. His voice in its best quality is really of very small range, neither taking low notes with power nor high notes with brilliancy. Mr. Elwes seems to have learned to sing without having great vocal endowments; there is a small part of the scale which he can make sound well; above and below that small space the resonance of his tones has to be supplied by the listener's imagination. That the good sounding middle region of his voice may make up for the deficiencies of the rest, Mr. Elwes has cultivated certain singing methods, into which there is no need to pry here because they are the singer's means of concealing art by art.

The work of the new English tenor is less interesting on the side of voice than on the side of interpretation; and here he showed no special vigor, though he was never shallow. He is sincerely interested in his art, though he seems to take a sort of defensive attitude to it, as though he should apologize for his profession of singer, being an Englishman. He declared the plain meaning of the old songs of his country with the assurance of one who has been brought up to understand their meaning. Neither with them nor with his old French songs did he try to pose as a musical historian; his vocal style with Purcell was necessarily not the same as with Brahms later in his program, yet in his general manner of interpretation he did not attempt to make the 17th century composers seem different from those of the 19th, or to make composers of England seem to have a different purpose from those of France or Germany.

As a singer of old English songs Mr. Elwes showed no signs of extraordinary ability; it was a pleasure to hear him in the English division of his program, because of the music itself, but it was easy to imagine these songs better performed even by a singer with no especial birthright in them. Nevertheless the methods according to which Mr. Elwes sings the works will make the example of his performance most useful. He takes the repetitions of the words and the ornate passages of melody in a comfortable way, that keeps his vocal reserve and does not unbalance the thought of the poetry. He gives the hearer the impression that every repeated phrase is an addition to the musical thought and not a mere redundancy. Like almost every singer of no remarkable voice, Mr. Elwes was better in German songs than in any others. In these he never dropped his lyrical habit to adopt the manner of the reciter, but he took on a style of more intimacy than he used in the early part of his recital and got a surer hold of composer's and poet's thought.

MISS LINCOLN'S RECITAL.

A song recital was given at Potter Hall, Saturday afternoon, by Miss Katherine Lincoln, assisted by Mrs. Olive Whiteley Hilton, violinist, with the following program: Songs: Mi Lagnero tacendo, Handel; aria (Entfuhrung aus dem Serail), Mozart; Loreley, Raff; Pourquoi Rester Seulette? Saint-Saens; Die Mainacht, Brahms; Si j'avais Vos Ailes! Messager; Chanson d'Exil, Georges Hue; Chanson de Juliet, Godard. Violin: Guitarre, Maszkowski-Sarasate; Madrigale, Simonetti; Caprice, Ogarew; Songs: Listen to the Voice of Love, Hook; I Love Her So, Theresa Holmes Garrison; Soft Falling Snow, Sigurd Lie; Wandering in the Woods, Grieg; Life and Love, Ronald; Lullaby, Bereny; Spring Song (with violin obligato), Barry.

The program was unusually thoughtful and interesting. It represented many schools and peoples. The German songs were most successful because better rendered. Miss Lincoln's voice, obscured by faulty production, is hard to classify; but it seems to verge upon the dramatic. Consequently the French songs suffered from lack of the necessary fluency and piquance. Miss Lincoln possesses a promising voice, sufficient strength, intelligence and apparent determination to make a good singer; but hard rudimentary study is before her. It is indiscreet to attempt florid arias when a sustained tone cannot be properly produced, and when in performing runs the jaw instead of hanging loose and free wags up and down with each succeeding note. She should desert all her repertory and betake herself to some inflexible pedagogue of technique to have her voice placed, especially its upper tones, which are far from the track. The voice will then, as it promises, become grand and beautiful. She should above all distrust the verdict of friends. The greater public regards not friendship, personality or social interest—it wants tones.

Mrs. Hilton played with customary sureness and delicacy. Both performers were well received.

CHILDREN IN W. C. T. U. PARADE.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A movement is on foot in Ann Arbor under the direction of the W. C. T. U. to have a long parade of school children on the Saturday, Sunday and Monday before the local option election. It is the plan to have the children carry banners bearing temperance mottoes.

Only Woman Tax Collector In New England Reelected In Laconia, New Hampshire

MISS MARTHA E. JOHNSON.
Woman whose efficient administration won her reappointment.

LACONIA, N. H.—When the Laconia city government for the new term was organized at the council chamber and Alfred C. Wyatt was inaugurated mayor, the inaugural address was followed by the election of city officers, among them being the collector of taxes, Miss Martha E. Johnson.

Miss Johnson, who was reelected to her fourth terms as collector of taxes of the city, bears the distinction of being the only woman tax collector in New England, and has won the united appreciation of the citizens for the efficient manner in which she has performed hre duties. Miss Johnson is one of Laconia's best known and most popular young ladies. She is a native of this city, a graduate of the Laconia High School, a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and an active member of the Laconia Woman's Club.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVERNMENT

Announced That the British Parliament Will Take Poll on Question of Building of Sufficient Number of Ships.

LONDON—A vote of censure on the government will be taken, according to the morning papers. The vote of censure is on the inadequacy of the government proposals for the naval defense of the empire. It is couched in the following language: "That in the opinion of this House the declared policy of His Majesty's government respecting the immediate provision of battleships of the newst type does not sufficiently secure the safety of the empire."

It is also said to be practically certain that the lord mayor will, on the recommendation of the defense committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, convene a city meeting to discuss the "naval crisis."

From all the ship building centers come reports to the effect that there is room on the "slips" for the construction of a large number of vessels. At Glasgow the hulls of at least 10 Dreadnoughts could be built simultaneously. At Newcastle Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. have taken a lease of an additional lot of land with a long river frontage, which will be available for the construction of ships of the biggest class. At Barrow there is much unemployment, the ship building yard of Messrs. Vickers' Sons & Maxim being only a third employed.

In the iron and steel trade there is practically nothing doing. Any order from the admiralty would soon improve this condition of affairs. There is then room for the construction of many more vessels than may be considered necessary for the safety of the empire; all that is needed being the necesary instructions from the government to enable the "yards" to commence operations.

The Times supports the action taken by Mr. Balfour in giving notice of the vote of censure, for it is evident enough "that Germany intends no slackening of the truly wonderful efforts which are gradually raising her to the position of the only power in the world with an equal command of military and naval strength," and owing to which this "country is confronted by a threat to its sea-power which it can only mean national ruin to ignore." The opposition will be satisfied should the guarantee be forthcoming that the keels of the eight Dreadnoughts necessary to maintain England's naval supremacy will be immediately laid down.

BILL IN ILLINOIS HELPS SCHOOLS

Provides for the Teaching of Basic Moral Principles in the Public Institutions of Learning.

CHICAGO—Humane organizations of Chicago are greatly interested in the success of a bill introduced in the Legislature by Representative B. M. Chipperfield of Canton.

The bill requires the teaching of such "basic moral principles as honesty, kindness, justice and moral courage," in all the public schools of the state. It provides also for giving half an hour each week to instruction in humane conduct toward and protection of birds and animals. Discretion is left with the teacher as to whether this period shall be scattered over the week, a few minutes each day, or be made a weekly order.

One section of the bill prohibits vivisection in the public schools. There is also a provision that the question of moral and humane education should be included once a year on the program of teachers' institutes and of the annual meetings of the Illinois Teachers' Association.

To give force to the law, if the bill is enacted, a statement of compliance is required in the monthly reports of each teacher. Any teacher knowingly violating the law is declared liable to a loss of 5 per cent of the school money otherwise due for that month.

TELLS AUTOISTS OF INNER TUBES

CHICAGO—About 20 per cent of damaged inner tubes in automobile tires are worn out through carelessness, says the head vulcanizer of the Goodyear factory at Akron, O.

He advises motorists, when changing a tube on the road, to mop the interior of the cover from top to bottom on each side with a dry rag; next spin the wheel rapidly, to loosen any grit, then wipe again with a damp cloth. The cover may then be relubricated with French chalk.

NEW BRIDGES FOR ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—At a cost of $40,000, the Ann Arbor railroad will construct five new bridges in this city, each 80 feet in length. These bridges will practically represent a new line and will be so built as to eliminate a large part of the present curve in the tracks in this vicinity.

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ANCIENT RUINS ARE DISCOVERED IN MOUNTAINS AT SAN JACINTO

B. F. Bond Finds City of Thousand Houses and Conceals Site Until Archeologists Can Visit and Study Town Whose Houses Contain Only One Room Each.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A distinctly important archeological discovery has just been made by B. F. Bond, a citizen of Long Beach, who has been making a trip of two weeks in the mountains of San Jacinto and the Coachella valley. While in the mountains Mr. Bond found the ruins of an old city, containing nearly 1000 houses made of stone. Upon his return to Los Angeles Mr. Bond called upon Charles F. Lummis, city librarian, and learned that no such discovery had ever before been reported, and that this one was of the greatest importance to archeologists, and especially to historians of the early days of California.

Further, Mr. Bond at once placed the information of his find in the hands of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, in order that it may be rightly investigated, before vandals discover it and strip it of valuables that may be hidden beneath the ruins. Mr. Bond considers it policy not to divulge the precise location of these ruins until steps have been taken to safeguard the discovery, but he says they are located in the San Jacinto mountains, within five miles of the old stage road leading from Los Angeles to Yuma, close to the Coachella valley.

It is unquestioned that many thousands of people, during the past 50 years, have beheld these queer formations from a moderate distance, but could not define the real nature of them unless a visit was made directly to the spot.

Mr. Bond, while on a tramping expedition, discovered the place by accident. He was walking from his ranch claim in the desert into the mountains. He noticed several openings in the mountainside, and on closer inspection was astonished to see piles of stones regularly heaped. Going closer and entering the rocky canyon, in one of the most barren and dry sections of the mountains, he found streets lined with the ruins of houses, which were built on terraces on the mountainside. One road led from the city to a lofty peak commanding a view of the entire country, upon which was a stone fort, evidently designed in remote ages as a watch tower.

The houses, all dwellings of one room, were of two sizes. The older and larger houses were 16 by 18 feet in dimension and the smaller and better preserved were 8 by 12 feet. The small houses were closely built, in one part of the town, and the larger dwellings were all together in another section; the latter being evidently residences of the well-to-do inhabitants. The streets upon which the houses were regularly built were paved with large blocks of stone that had at one time been earth covered, but time and the elements had washed the earth away, leaving the stones bare.

The earth, thus washed, had formed a mesa below the ancient city. In the broadest section of the city there are seven of these paved streets, in the narrowest only three. These streets, all level and following the outline of the mountain, were about 12 feet in width, and were somewhat less than 12 feet above each other in regular terraces.

In searching among the ruins Mr. Bond fond earthenware of unknown pattern, showing skill in design. One immense olla, or water jar, was well preserved, except it was without a bottom. It was made of three separate materials in layers, each about one quarter inch in thickness.

Under a ledge of rock he found charcoal and fish bones, the remnants of a meal eaten years ago. The bones were evidently those of a large sea fish, and, as there is no water for many miles, this caused him great surprise. As the ocean at one time covered all of the Coachella and Imperial valleys, and the greater portion of those lands is now below sea level, Mr. Bond concludes that this ancient city he has found existed when the ocean covered this low land many feet in depth, and that what is now known as an arid desert with no vegetation except sage brush and cacti, was formerly a fertile country.

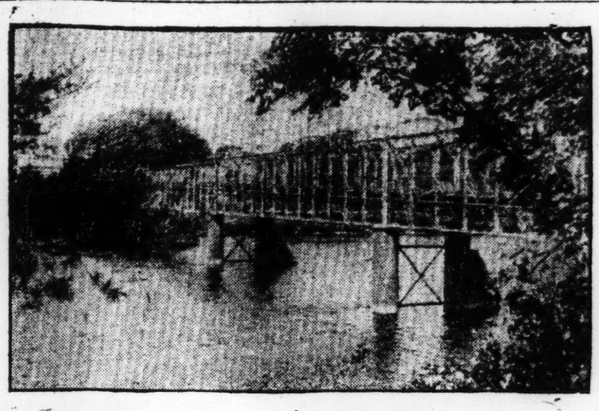
A missionary of the United Brethren church, the Rev. Mr. Dalbo, states that some years ago he was told there was a mysterious story connected with the origin of the Cahuila tribe of Indians, and he says that for years he has been endeavoring to learn that story, that he had been promised that "some day he would be told," but so far the promises were not fulfilled.

Tyngsboro (Mass.) to Celebrate Centennial

Old Town Near Lowell to Observe Its Anniversary — Was Founded by Jonathan Tyng.

HAS LIVE INTERESTS

TYNGSBORO, Mass.—This town celebrates its centennial anniversary on June 27, 28 and 29. The celebration is of its being an incorporated town for a century. The exact date of the anniversary was in February this year, but it was decided to put the celebration over to the last of June and it is proposed to make the occasion more or less "old home week." Invitations will be sent out to all former res dents.



VIEWS OF TYNGSBORO, FAMOUS OLD MASSACHUSETTS TOWN.

The upper picture shows a modern steel bridge spanning the Merrimac river, where an old ferry used to run; the lower, the picturesque village square and the church.

Dunstable originally included a great tract of land not only in Massachusetts but in New Hampshire as well, including with Tyngsboro what is now Nashua, Hudson, Litchfield, Merrimack and Hollis, all now in New Hampshire, and there was for many years a bitter dispute as to where the state line was, and when it was finally established, the greater part of Dunstable fell to New Hampshire.

Tyngsboro's separation from Dunstable antedates some years the incorporation of the town. Two hundred and thirty-six years ago a charter was granted to Dunstable, of which Tyngsboro was a part, and it is certain that there were several settlers prior to that time. In 1675, two years later, King Philip's war swept over the land, and every farm and plantation in Dunstable was destroyed save that of Jonathan Tyng at "Tyngsborough." Tyng was but 33 years old at the time, but he barricaded his house and held it against attack all winter.

Charles C. Chase in his history of the town wrote: "Mr. Tyng having, during the winter of 1675, been the only white settler on the Dunstable grant, seems to give to 'Tyngsborough' the honor of being permanently settled earliest of all the towns which comprise the plantation."

The location of the meeting house was the cause of much bitter feeling and of the final separation of the present town of Dunstable from Tyngsboro, and it is only a few years since a literary gentleman who proposed to write the history of Dunstable was requested to say as little as possible about Tyngsboro. The controversy finally came to a head over the donation to the town providing for a church and school in the First parish. The Second parish refused to accept this, whereupon the offer was made to the First parish itself.

In order to possess the legal right to receive and appropriate the property thus donated, the First parish procured in June, 1789, an act of incorporation into a district under the name of Tyngsboro. Dunstable and Tyngsboro now became two distinct municipalities. In regard to this separation it would be somewhat difficult to decide whether Tyngsboro was cut off from Dunstable or Dunstable from Tyngsboro.

It was a question of precedence. In favor of Dunstable is the fact that she retained the old plantation name, while on the other hand, Tyngsboro was the Firsh parish and Dunstable the Second. In the enumeration taken the next year, Tyngsboro had 382 inhabitants and Dunstable 380. The new district was not incorporated as a town, however, until 1809, and hence the celebration of the centennial this year.

AVERAGE AMERICAN FAMILY IS NOW LESS THAN FIVE PERSONS

Figures Show the Population Increased Nineteenfold and Wealth a Hundredfold Since First Census.

SMITHS NUMEROUS

WASHINGTON—The size of the average family in the United States has decreased from 5.8 persons in 1790, the date of the first census taken in this country, to 4.6 in the same area in 1900, according to a volume now being prepared by the census bureau. In 1790 families composed of more that three persons represented but one fourth of the entire number of families, while in 1900 families of similar size made up nearly 40 per cent of all families. Families composed of six or more persons represented in 1790 more than one half, but in 1900 scarcely more than one fourth of the families enumerated.

Of 3,171,000 white persons enumerated in 1790, approximately 2,000,000 survived 30 years later, 11,500 in 1880, while in 1900 there were 23 persons who reported their ages as 110 years and more, so that at the census of 1900 it is possible that there were still living persons enumerated in the first census.

In 1790 the Smiths led all the rest, there being 33,245 of this ubiquitous family in the country, while other families followed in the sequence given: Brown, Davis, Jones, Johnson, Clark, Williams, Miller and Wilson. These nine names represented about 4 per cent of the total white population of 1790.

The population of the country increased nineteenfold and the wealth one hundredfold.

The white population in 1900 stood at 66,809,190, an increase of 2011.6 per cent. The negro population in the period increased from 757,378 to 8,833,994, or 1067.3 per cent. In 1790 the white population formed 80.7 per cent and the negro population 19.3 per cent of the total population. In 1900 the negro only represented 11.6 per cent of the total population.

The report shows that in 1790 the greater part of the population was of British stock. It shows that Great Britain from a bare 6,000,000 in 1700 peopled the American colonies and increased herself to 18,000,000 by 1800.

When the first census was taken the total value of all property was not more than $70,000,000. The total per capita wealth at the first census was $171—in New England, $138; in the Middle States, $145; in the South, $217. The report enters into details on the slave question, and shows that in 1790 only three persons in the northern states owned more than 20 slaves each.

SARATOGA HAS NEW PLANS EXPECTED TO THWART GAMBLERS

Bill Seeks to Restore the Fame and Popularity of the Springs—Under the Direction of the State.

TO BRING REVENUE

SARATOGA, N. Y.—In the midst of the controversy that has arisen over the question of whether the anti-gambling laws of the state of New York are to be enforced at the Saratoga race track, a proposition is being discussed that may put an entirely different face on the local situation and make it a much simpler matter for the state to exercise control in matters in which it is interested.

There is at present under advisement in the Legislature a bill to authorize the selection, location and expropriation of the lands containing the famous mineral springs for which the locality is noted, and such lands surrounding as seem to be necessary in order to administer, economically and effectively, this state reservation. The avowed object of the bill is to prevent the wasteful use of the spring waters and gases which constitute such an important part of the natural resources of the region.

Among the other benefits that the press of the state is claiming for the scheme is that it would benefit the people of every state in the Union, as all would be at liberty to visit the reservation and drink the waters, which would be free. This would make it possible, it is urged, to lay out a great park, build a casino and supply every appurtenance that would tend to enlarge the scope of the reservation and make it rival the most celebrated spas of Europe. This, it is predicted, would bring the state a handsome revenue, yielding a large interest on the outlay to be made for the purchase.

If the bill is passed, a committee of three will be appointed by the Governor of the state, all of them residents of the state, whose duty it will be to locate from time to time such lands in the town of Saratoga as are deemed necessary for the purpose of preserving the natural mineral springs of the place and of restoring the springs to their former natural condition.

"This means in substance," says the Catskill Mail, "that the state of New York will become the owner of that portion of Saratoga wherein the mineral springs abound, and that the territory acquired shall be maintained as a state reservation where the wonderful beauties of the country may be enjoyed by all who care to journey to the Spa."

"All over the country game preserves, forest preserves, etc., have been set aside for the benefit of the people, and our own state has set aside large tracts in the Adirondacks and Catskills, and has passed laws for the preservation of the Palisades. These acts are for the benefit of all the people, and in direct line in this proposed legislation to save for public use the greatest natural springs in the country, if not in the world."

Just how this project is to bear upon the race track and gambling situation is hinted at in the following comment by the same paper:

For a number of years Saratoga has enjoyed a prosperity that was purely superficial, since with the passing of the race track and gambling interest her fortunes seem to have crumbled away until nothing is left save honor.

Considerable discretionary latitude would be given the committee as to the character, extent and purposes of the land taken for state purposes. This might be interpreted so liberally as to permit the state to acquire the race track property and convert it to other purposes. There would be another effect, however, which would tend to bring about a similar result, and that is, by establishing legitimate local interests of great vitality, the prosperity of Saratoga would be put on a stable foundation, and the incentive on the part of the citizens to wish and vote for the old-fashioned "wide-open" days would be removed.

DISCUSS MODEL MOTOR ROAD.

BATON ROUGE, La.—The board of trade has been in conference with the president of the Motor League of New Orleans with a view to forming some definite plan for the construction of a model road from this city to New Orleans.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.

Sun rises.....5:30 Sun sets.....6:07
High water.....6:26 a. m., 7:12 p. m.
Full moon, April 5.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen ..... March 30
*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, March 30
Liguria, for Mediterranean ports..March 30
*Adriatic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....March 31
*Lusitania, for L'pool, via Q'town, March 31
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen ..... April 1
*La Touraine, for Havre..... April 1
*Hellig Olaf, for Copenhagen..... April 1
Oceana, for Hamburg..... April 1
Carpathia, for Mediterranean ports April 1
Sannio, for Mediterranean ports...April 1
Regina d'Italia, for Med. ports.... April 1
Indiana, for Mediterranean ports. April 1
Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Dover.April 3
*Cedric, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 3
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports...April 3
*St. Louis, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....April 3
Patricia, for Hamburg.....April 3
Caledonia, for Glasgow, via Londonderry .....April 3
*Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for Bremen ..... April 6
Bulgaria, for Mediterranean ports. April 6
Potsdam, for Rotterdam..... April 6
Lombardia, for Mediter'n ports ... April 6
*Majestic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg..... April 7
*Lucania, for Liverpool, via Queenstown ..... April 7
*La Lorraine, for Havre..... April 8
*York, for Bremen..... April 8
Luisiana, for Mediter'n ports..... April 8
*Amerika, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg..... April 10
*Philadelphia, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg..... April 10
*Caronia, for Liverpool, via Q'town April 10
Zeeland, for Antwerp, via Dover.. April 10
Celtic, for Liverpool, via Q'town... April 10
Koenigin Luise, for Mediter'n ports April 10
Duca degli Abruzzi, for Med. ports April 10
California, for Glasgow, via Londonderry ..... April 10

Sailings from Boston.

Sylvania, for Liverpool.....March 30
Armenian, for Liverpool.....March 31
Corinthian, for Glasgow..... April 1
Philadelphian, for London..... April 2
Sagamore, for Liverpool..... April 3
Ivernia, for Liverpool, via Q'town. April 6
Canadian, for Liverpool..... April 7
Menominee, for Antwerp, via Philadelphia..... April 9
Caledonian, for Manchester..... April 10

Sailings from Philadelphia.

Pallanza, for Hamburg..... April 2
Manitou, for Antwerp..... April 2
Verona, for Mediterranean ports.. April 8
Friesland, for Liverpool..... April 10

Sailings from Baltimore.

Bethania, for Hamburg..... April 7

Sailings from Portland, Me.

Southwark, for Liverpool..... April 10

Sailings from St. John, N. B.

Lake Erie, for Liverpool.....April 3
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool. April 9

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from Liverpool.

Caronia, for New York.....March 30
Haverford, for Philadelphia.....March 31
Lake Manitoba, for St. John, N. F. March 31
Dominion, for Portland, Me. (via Halifax) ..... April 1
Mauretania, for N. Y., via Q'town..April 3
Saxonia, for Boston, via Q'town... April 6
Baltic, for New York..... April 9
Empress of Britain, for St. John, N. B. ..... April 9
Campania, for New York..... April 10

Sailings from Southampton.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York March 31
Oceanic, for New York, via Q'town March 31
St. Paul, for New York.....April 3
President Grant, for New York....April 5
Teutonic, for New York..... April 7
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York ..... April 7
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York..... April 9
New York, for New York..... April 10

Sailings from Glasgow.

Columbia, for New York, via Londonderry .....April 3
Furnessia, for New York, via Londonderry ..... April 10
Hesperian, for Boston..... April 10

Sailings from Bremen.

Kronprins Wilhelm, for New York March 30
Gneisenau, for New York.....April 3
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y.. April 6
Roon, for New York..... April 10

Sailings from Hamburg.

Abyssinia, for Philadelphia.....April 3
President Grant, for New York....April 4
Badenia, for Boston..... April 6
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York..... April 8
Pennsylvania, for New York..... April 11

Sailings from Cherbourg.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York March 31
Oceanic, for New York, via Q'town March 31
St. Paul, for New York.....April 3
Teutonic, for New York, via Q'town April 7
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York ..... April 7
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York..... April 9
New York, for New York..... April 10

Sailings from Havre.

La Lorraine, for New York.....March 27
La Provence, for New York.....April 3
La Savoie, for New York..... April 10

Sailings from Boulogne sur Mer.

President Grant, for New York....April 5
Pennsylvania, for New York.....April 12

Sailings from Antwerp.

Kroonland, for Antwerp, via Dover.April 3
Marquette, for Boston and Baltimore ..... April 8
Lapland, for New York, via Dover April 10

Sailings from Rotterdam.

Rotterdam, for New York.....April 3
Ryndam, for New York..... April 10

Sailings from Copenhagen.

United States, for New York..... April 8

Sailings from Trieste.

Ultonia, for New York.....March 30

Sailings from Flume.

Ultonia, for New York.....April 3

Sailings from Genoa.

Taormina, for Philadelphia.....April 1
Koenig Albert, for New York..... April 1
Moltke, for New York..... April 3
Duca di Genova, for New York.... April 5
Principe di Piemonte, for New York ..... April 5
Virginia, for New York..... April 6

Sailings from Palermo.

Campania, for New York.....March 31
Ultonia, for New York..... April 6
Principe di Piemonte, for New York ..... April 7

Sailings from Naples.

Campania, for New York.....March 30
Romanic, for Boston.....March 31
Koenig Albert, for New York..... April 2
Finland, for New York..... April 6
Moltke, for New York..... April 6
Principe di Piemonte, for New York ..... April 6
Duca di Genova, for New York... April 6
Neckar, for New York..... April 8
Virginia, for New York..... April 8

Sailings from Gibraltar.

Prinzess Irene, for New York.....March 29
Koenig Albert, for New York.....April 5
Neckar, for New York.....April 11

Sailings from the Azores.

Romanic, for Boston..... April 6
Finland, for New York.....April 12

Schedule of Transpacific Sailings.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from San Francisco.

*China, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila..... April 2
*Alameda, for Honolulu..... April 3
*U. S. Army Transport Thomas, for Honolulu, Guam and Manila. April 5
*Hilonian, for Honolulu..... April 7
*Century, for Apia, Auckland and Sydney..... April 9
*Manchuria, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila..... April 9

Sailings from Seattle.

*Suveric, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila..... April 7

Sailings from Vancouver.

Monteagle, for Hongkong, via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai ..... April 6

Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.

*Siberia, for China and Japan (via Manila ..... April 1
Makura, for Australasian ports... April 2
*China, for China and Japan, via Manila..... April 9

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from Hong Kong.

Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, via Chinese ports, Japan and Honolulu ..... April 6
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.. April 10

Sailings from Yokohama.

Mongolia, for San Francisco, via Honolulu..... April 7

Sailings from Sydney, N. S. W.

Marama, for Vancouver, via Australasian ports and Honolulu.....April 12

Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.

Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco....March 30
Asia, for San Francisco..... April 6

* U. S. mail steamers.

Political Cleansing of Los Angeles Credited to Paper

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cleansing the political atmosphere in this city is due in no small measure to the efforts of Edwin T. Earl, publisher of the Evening Express, who has waged a resolute campaign against municipal corruption for eight years. The recent resigning of Arthur C. Harper as mayor and Edwin Kern from the board of public works is said to be due to evidence in the hands of Mr. Earl.

Eight years ago Edwin T. Earl, a fruit shipper of Los Angeles, retired from the fruit business, through which he had become wealthy. He began casting around for some way with which to employ his wealth to the best interests of his beloved city and of California.

Finally Mr. Earl bought an old, rundown newspaper, the Evening Express, that had for years been corporation controlled, and Mr. Earl began with that newspaper a battle for civic decency in Los Angeles and for the deliverance of the state of California from the political grip of the railroad's political machine.

Since that time the Express has striven consistently and continually for what is right and decent in local and state government. Opposed by the influence of one of the most powerful railroad political machines in America—a machine that had been 25 years in up-building, the Express, reflecting Edwin T. Earl's courage, has never flinched nor wavered from what it considered its duty to the people. For years the "poor old Express," as it was familiarly known, never won a victory of any importance. But the Express was building a firm foundation. Advocating such "hurt business" ideas as the abolishment of the open saloon, the closing of the red-light district, the closing of the Sunday theater, anti-race track gambling, direct primary law, elimination of railroads from politics, etc., business men refused to advertise in it, and Mr. Earl came in for abuse, slander and vilification. Mr. Earl's record from babyhood to the present day has been searched unavailingly by those opposed to the principles that he represents for evidence against his character and his former life by which his motives in his campaign for good might be impugned.

At this point let a review of recent events in Los Angeles be briefly given.

Last October, Thomas Lee Woolwine, a young city prosecutor, stated that the municipal authorities of Los Angeles protected vice, and he started in to clean out this evil. Result—Mr. Woolwine was discharged as city prosecutor, also severely roasted by city officials, machine politicians and many citizens for making statements that would hurt the reputation of Los Angeles. But the Evening Express stated that Mr. Woolwine had told the truth. Result—$650,000 worth of libel suits filed against Edwin T. Earl. Next a grand jury was called and after a deadlock lasting two months returned no indictments. Six of the grand jurors submitted a minority report stating that they could not conscientiously indorse the majority report. The six dissenting jurors implicated the mayor, chief of police and other officials in their report, showing that vice was protected in Los Angeles.

The Express, in the mean time, grinding daily its grist, awakening the public conscience to the true conditions politically, maintaining the same attitude toward municipal rottenness that it had maintained since Mr. Earl's ownership, began to be taken seriously by Los Angeles' substantial citizenship. Consequently, the Municipal League, a body of reputable business and professional men, assisted by members of the City Club, members of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and other civic bodies, decided to recall Mayor Arthur C. Harper. Railroad machine, politicians, liquor interests with all their ramifications and affiliations supported by a certain business element, decided that all this agitation against vice and against city officials was "hurting business" and should cease. The recall element, supported by the morning Herald and Evening Express, after nominating George Alexander as recall candidate for mayor, in opposition to Mayor Harper, began a vigorous campaign to elect their candidate.

In the mean time Edwin T. Earl was trying to get his $650,000 worth of libel suits that had been instituted against him by the mayor and city officials brought to trial. Mr. Earl felt that the suits against him had been brought in an effort to becloud the public consciousness as to the truthfulness of his newspaper statements. Attorneys for the city officials who had sued Mr. Earl for libel delayed action to a point where Mr. Earl saw it would be impossible to get the suits against him brought to trial before the recall election on March 26. Mr. Earl desired the interests suing him to present their case in court prior to the recall election. The interests suing Mr. Earl desired the case to be heard after the recall election. As Mr. Earl did not think this would be in the interests of the good government forces he determined to act. Result — March 9, Edwin Kern, former chief of police and Mayor Harper's appointee to the board of public works, in the height of the recall campaign, resigned.

On March 12, after an interview in Edwin T. Earl's office, A. C. Harper, in the midst of his campaign for reelection, and with victory assured him, as he has stated, without giving any reason, resigned the mayoralty of Los Angeles and asked that his name be not placed on the ballot for the recall election.

These two men resigned, it is said, because Edwin T. Earl, in protecting himself against the $650,000 libel suits, gathered together a mass of evidence of municipal rottenness, that if published meant political ruin and perhaps imprisonment to some of the leading officials of Los Angeles. These officials, knowing that Mr. Earl had obtained this evidence, sought a conference with him, and he told them that if they resigned the information would not be published.

Up to a short time ago the Express had not made a dollar. Today the Express is one of the best paying newspaper properties in America. Its influence and power for good throughout California are recognized and established. Today Edwin T. Earl sees the corrupt political machine of Los Angeles, with which he has contested so long, disrupted, its power broken and perhaps ended. In the minds of the decent citizenship of Los Angeles, Edwin T. Earl has come to his reward.

Some time since Mr. Earl told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that everything he had or had ever done for good came through the power of God. He stated that he knew God had enabled him to obtain his wealth, and that his wealth and his mind were only at the disposal of God's work. Indicative of the man's character, this is another evidence that "all real power comes from God."

CHICAGO'S CREDIT NOW AT ITS BEST

City Comptroller Sells Tax Warrants for Three and One Half Million Dollars at Four Per Cent.

CHICAGO—City Comptroller Walter H. Wilson is delighted with the sale just completed of $3,500,000 of "anticipation" tax warrants at a rate of interest 1 per cent lower than that allowed by the statutes.

Within a few hours after he had sold the warrant to local banks, at 4 per cent interest, he received an offer from a Boston brokerage firm to accept 3.75 per cent. This is the best offer ever made in the history of the city for advancing funds for current bills on the future collection of the annual tax levy, and the sale of the warrants on a 4 per cent basis is the best deal of the kind ever made by the city.

These facts are pointed to as proof that Chicago's financial condition is improving rapidly and her standing in the financial world is becoming higher.

The money raised by the sale of the warrants was devoted at once to paying off debts, some of long standing, and Comptroller Wilson hopes to have the city's pressing obligations settled within a few days. An immediate disbursement of $1,800,000 to contractors and supply firms and an almost equal amount for back salaries of city employees for January and February and salaries for March was planned. Comptroller Wilson believes that a second issue of tax warrants will not be necessary before June.

The statutes provide that the municipality shall sell tax warrants at not over 5 per cent, said Mr. Wilson, and while they do not say that this is an absolute rate, the mere mention of it has almost arbitrarily established it as the compensation. The city, he added, never has done so well before, and the latest transaction sets a new high mark for Chicago's credit.

NEWEST AIRSHIP READY FOR TEST

The "Purple Flyer," Invented by a Western Scenic Artist, Is Built on a New Principle.

CINCINNATI—The "Purple Flyer," the airship invented by J. F. Scott of Chicago, a scenic artist, is soon to be tested. It is on a farm near Lawrenceburg, Ind. The machine is designated for a practical carrier of merchandise and not for mere exhibition purposes. Scott calls it a triplane to distiguish it from the usual form of aeroplanes. It has three planes instead of two, which, it is claimed, will give it greater dirigibility and greater carrying power and make it safer. Mr. Scott said:

"Unlike any other machine, the driver will sit well to the front and the motor be at the extreme rear. The basic principle of the 'Purple Flyer' is practically the same as has been used in the construction of the aeroplanes of Langley, Chanute, the Wrights and Farman."

The "Purple Flyer" weighs 850 pounds and has 780 square feet of canvas surface. It will have a 40 horsepower motor.

TAUNTON LOSES PASTOR.

TAUNTON, Mass.—The Rev. W. J. Lowstuters closed his pastorate at the Central M. E. Church Sunday after a long term as a faithful leader in spiritual affairs of this city. The Rev. Mr. Lowstuters goes to Germany, where he will study to take up greater work.

Boys' and Girls' Stylish and Serviceable Clothing

Absolutely Reliable Styles
Absolutely Reliable Materials
At Absolutely Reliable Prices

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Sailor Suits
Norfolk Suits
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Coat Suits
Long Coats
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Infants' Fine Wear. Girls' and Boys' Clothing

Byron E. Bailey Company
31-33 WINTER STREET

Misses and Small Women's Clothing.

What the Students Are Doing

Wellesley College Notes

WELLESLEY, Mass. — The honor scholarships at Wellesley College have been announced. Honor scholarships have been established by the college for the purpose of giving recognition to a high degree of excellence in academic work, and of showing appreciation of loyalty to the high intellectual standard the college seeks to maintain.

The honors are divided into two classes. Students in the first or highest class are called Durant scholars, while those in the second class are known as Wellesley College scholars.

These honors have been awarded to the seniors on the basis of two and one half years' work, and to the juniors on the basis of one and one half years' work. The standard in each class is absolute, not competitive, and all courses in the college are on the same footing.

Those winning the scholarships are:

CLASS OF 1909.

Durant scholars—Marion G. Alexander, Penacook, N. H.; S. Elsie Brad, Boston; Martha Cecil, Louisville; Winifred Goldring, Slingerlands, N. Y.; Doris S. Hough New Bedford; Jeanette S. Keim, Cynwyd, Pa.; Marion S. Markley, Mason City, Ia.; Dorothea M. Marston, Hallowell, Me.; Sophia Moses, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Ruth S. Muir, San Antonio, Tex.; Margaret W. Robinson, Springfield; M. Lois Stone, Wellesley; Frances M. Tufts, Worcester; Dorothy Williams, Germantown, Pa.; Ruby Willis, Reading; Elsie L. Wright, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Wellesley College scholars — Susanna E. Annin, Washington, D. C.; Hattie P. Brazier, Portland, Me.; Sidney A. Clapp, Wichita, Kan.; Leslie Conner, Belleville, N. J.; Florence M. Craft, Warren, Pa.; Ethel M. Damon, Honolulu; Larraine M. Eaton, Natick; Laura V. Edwards, Cleveland; Louise K. Hayes, Manchester, N. H.; Mary L. McCausey, Union City, Mich.; Mary A. McNabb, Youngstown, O.; Dorothy C. Mills, Philadelphia; Marion D. Savage, Newburyport; Maria D. Spahr, Columbus, O.; Frances L. Taft, New York; Mabel A. Taylor, Proctor, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1910.

Durant scholars—Beulah Bowen, Buffalo; Helen Bulkeley, Chicago; Helen Burr, Middletown, Conn.; Dorothy Dey, Wellesley; Isadore Douglass, Newton, N. J.; Dorothy Hazeltine, New London, Conn.; Irene Heiser, Albany; Eva E. Jeffs, Brooklyn; Lois McKinney, New Castle, Pa.; Eleanor R. Patterson, Devon, Pa.; Emilie M. Ward, Newark, N. J.

Wellseley College scholars—Rosalind K. Ach, Dayton, O.; Ethel L. Andem, North Grosvenor, Conn.; Dora C. Anderson, Fall River; Harriet R. Blodgett, Suncook, N. H.; Emma I. Bonning, Detroit; Lucy E. Cook, Sausalito, Cal.; Ruth Elliott, North Hanson; Mildred M. Frost, Newton Center; Jane F. Goodloe, White's Station, Ky.; Georgette Grenier, Manchester, N. H.; Mayde B. Hatch, Ware; Eleanor T. Horne, Framingham; Helen Hunting, East Northfield; Katherine L. Johnson, Worcester; Grace A. Kilburne, East Orange, N. J.; Marion M. McKinlay, Germantown, Pa.; Minnie S. Muirhead, Allegheny, Pa.; Meredith Riddle, Indiana, Pa.; Ruth Sapinsky, New Albany, Ind.; Gertrude Schermerhorn, Omaha, Neb.; Edith Sweetser, Philadelphia; Edith E. Taussig, Yonkers, N. Y.; Clara B. Thomas, Johnstown, Pa.; M. Rita Wahl, Atlantic City, N. J.; Helen A. Wallis, Beverly; Helene B. Williams, Mercer, Pa.; Marguerite Williams, New York; Florence C. Wiss, Newark; Eleanor M. Young, Athens, Ga.

Yale University Notes

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The first of the two prehistoric Irish elks at the Peabody Museum has been restored, and, with the restoration of the second in a few weeks, both will be placed on exhibition. The next important step will be the arrangement and cataloging under Dr. G. F. Eaton, associate curator of the large osteological collection gathered by the late Prof. A. C. Marsh, representing vertebrate animals of the present age. The museum will ere long receive a collection from the Egyptian exploration fund.

Statistics compiled for the Yale News shows that 68 per cent of the Yale professors are Yale graduates; that the professors have published an average of about four books each; that the average age of professors is 51 years, and that New York and Connecticut head the list of states, and are about equal as professional birthplaces.

Constantine Stephanove, a graduate of the academic department of Yale University, and recently subchief of the foreign ministry of Bulgaria, has given the Yale University library a copy of an Anglo-Bulgarian dictionary recently published by him containing more than a thousand pages. J. Pierpont Morgan of New York city has given the library a set of photographic copies of one of his art collections.

The movement for a memorial on the campus of graduates of Yale who served in the civil war will probably be definitely announced ere long The memorial will represent both the Union and Confederate sides. Yale sent to the civil war on the northern side 607 graduates and 229 non-graduates, or a total of 836, of whom the academic department alone sent 687. Of the 836 the returns indicate that 106, or nearly 13 per cent, died in active service or from its effects. Of the Confederate graduates no statistics have been compiled.

Michigan University

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Senor Don Ramon Mendendez Pidal, a member of the Royal Spanish Academy, will speak in Ann Arbor, March 29, at Sarah Caswell Angell Hall. The address will deal with the early Spanish epic. The speech will be given under the auspices of the La Sociedad Espanola of the university.

On April 3 a vaudeville performance for the women's athletic field will be staged at Barbour gymnasium by the girls of the university. Most of the songs used in the show will be original.

A special program of several French dances has been arranged for "soiree amicale" to be given by the Cercle Francais Friday evening. At the Michigan Union clubhouse will be held Friday the nineteenth annual banquet of the engineering department. Dean Cooley and Professors Sadler and Ellis will respond to toasts.

The German section of the Cosmopolitan Club will entertain for all the club members Saturday evening. Professor Florer of the German department of the university will speak on "Modern Education in Germany."

All classes of the university assemble on this occasion to watch the first year men toss their freshman caps into the fire, thus formally making their entrance into sophomore life.

An all-lit dance will be held at Grangers' Academy, April 5. This will be the first union of the several literary classes in one social function.

April 2 is the time set for the sophomore promenade to be held at Grangers'. The student council has named May 22 as the date for the celebration of "cap night."

Dartmouth College

HANOVER, N. H.—The Rollins and Smith prizes have been awarded. Austin Campbell Keough of Brooklyn, N. Y., captured first honors, while Kenneth Clarke of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Warren C. Shaw of Lowell, Mass., were awarded the second and third places, respectively, in competition for the Rollins prize. The Smith prizes for extemporaneous debate were awarded as follows: First prize, Ralph J. Richardson of Fairmont, Minn.; second prize, Ralph L. Theiler of Cambridge, Mass. The question was: "Resolved, That in New Hampshire, a direct primary law should be enacted." The judges, Francis F. Buffum of Winchester, N. H., Edward G. Cook of Concord, N.H., and Henry N. Hurd of Manchester, N.H., required half an hour to reach a decision and announced that both Rollins and Smith contests were exceptionally close.

The editorial board of the Dartmouth Magazine held a meeting at which officers for the coming year 1909-10 were chosen. Charles Otis Libby of Bangor, Me., was elected editor-in-chief, and Gay Gleason of Cambridge, Mass., business manager.

The junior "prom" committee, in conjunction with a faculty committee, has chosen "The King of U-Kan" as the opera to be presented during the spring week of festivities. The opera is as usual a musical comedy, the music by Walter Golde, and the book and lyrics by Charles Otis Libby and R. A. Reynolds.

The 1910 Aegis board has announced that the junior publication will be placed on sale immediately after the vacation. The book promises to be one of the best ever published for the management has spared neither the college talent nor finances in its production.

Bates College Notes

LEWISTON, Me.—Arrangements have been completed for two intercollegiate debates at Bates College. The sophomores will meet the sophomores of the University of Maine at City Hall on May 14, and Clark University of Worcester on April 23. For the first discussion Bates submitted three questions and Maine selected the following, waiving the question of constitutionality:

"Resolved, That the federal government should compel industrial corporations employing labor to assume, by a system of industrial insurance, risks against accident, sickness and death."

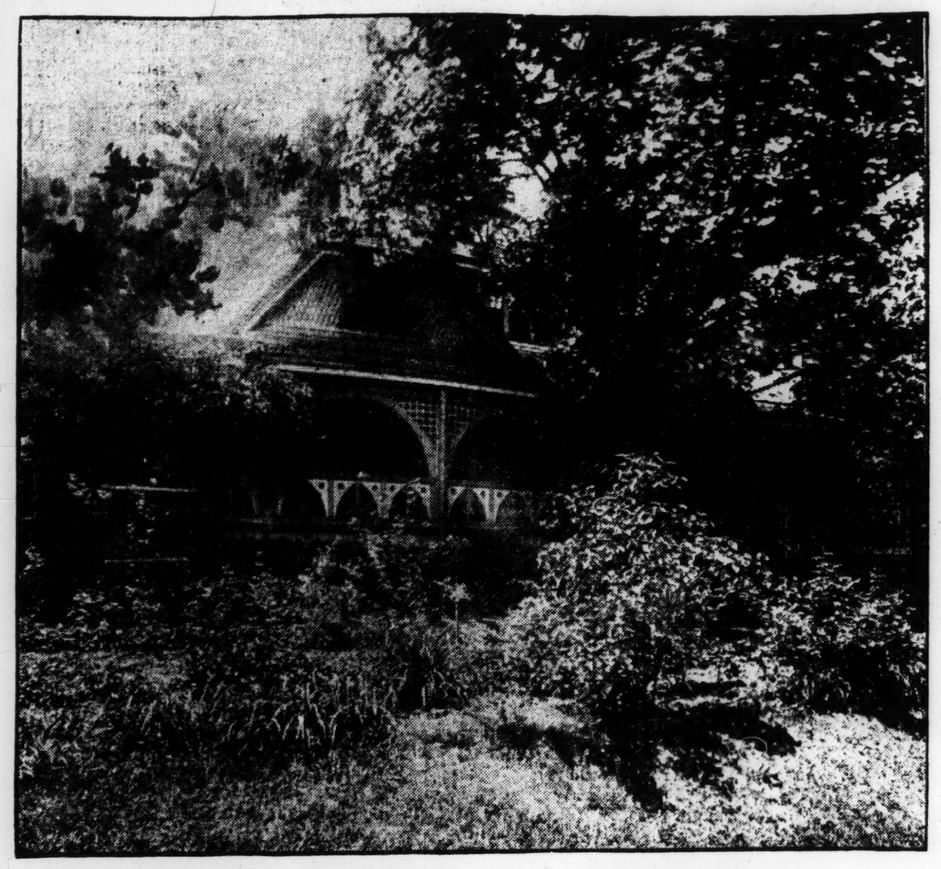
The Bates speakers will be selected from the following: Leroi Harris, Chelsea, Mass.; Frederick W. Hillman, Island Falls; Walter E. Matthews, St. Albans; Robert M. Pierce, Boston; Wallace F. Preston, Brockton, Mass., and Bernt O. Stordahl, Baltic, S. D. Bates will support the negative.

University of Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vt.—A course of lectures has been arranged by the university Alumnae Club. The lectures will be four in number, and will be given during April in Williams Hall. On April 8 Professor Kinne, director of domestic science in Teachers' College, Columbia University, will deliver the first lecture on "The Meaning of Home Economics in Education." The succeeding lecturers in the course will be Prof. H. F. Perkins, Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall and Prof. G. H. Perkins.

"The Educational Value of the Champlain Tercentenary" was the subject of an interesting address at the university vesper services Wednesday afternoon by President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College. President Thomas is a member of the state commission in charge of the general celebration.

"Uncle Remus'" Home Will Be Made a Memorial



HOME OF "UNCLE REMUS," OR JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, AT ATLANTA, GA.

Lovers of the writings of the gifted Georgia author have decided to purchase his flower-imbedded house and convert dwelling and yard into a fitting monument.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Georgia is justly proud of being the birthplace of Joel Chandler Harris, and Atlanta of being the place where "Uncle Remus" lived—and lives—and gave to the world, among other interesting works, those wonderfully unique and individual folklore stories, which are read by all English-speaking peoples. Since "Uncle Remus" is no longer here in person, Atlanta, with laudable ambition and patriotism, proposes to erect a suitable memorial to his honor, and, for this purpose, the "Uncle Remus Memorial Association" was organized. The officers and executive board of this association consist of some of Atlanta's best known business men, and, heading the list of honorary vice-presidents, composed of celebrated men, are President Taft, Theodore Roosevelt and Andrew Carnegie. This is in keeping with the author's own words which are, "instead of saying he is no more, say he is forever."

Several plans were proposed, one of which was to erect a splendid monument in some conspicuous place in the city, but this plan did not seem to appeal to those who knew "Uncle Remus," either in person or through his writings, as being in keeping with the nature or desires of the man, to whom the joyful smile of a child, or the friendly advance of a "little brother of the forest" was treasured far more than the homage and plaudits of the world.

Following it, however, came the inspiration to purchase the home of "Uncle Remus," including the four or five acres surrounding the dwelling. It is proposed to preserve the house and furnishings intact, and to convert the back yard into a playground for children, and the front yard into a park, erecting on the lawn a beautiful fountain, with a statue of the distinguished author in its center and a freize containing all the "Uncle Remus" animals.

This is the plan in outline, pending the raising of necessary funds for its accomplishment, the minimum sum needed being approximately $30,000.

It is a beautiful idea and one which finds an answering echo in every heart, and thus the "Sign of the Wren's Nest" and "Snap Bean Farm" respectively, as the home and surroundings are called, are destined to become a "Mecca" to which all travelers through this central southern city, and all admirers of the great author may make pilgrimages for a great many years to come.

The home of "Uncle Remus," as it now stands, is reached by boarding a West End car. You are borne swiftly for 15 minutes from the heart of Atlanta, until, on Gordon street, your attention is attracted to the low, spreading cottage, set some distance from the street, with wide verandas, homey, inviting looking chairs, and its spacious grounds.

The house is quite a little higher than the street, and instead of the one terrace it is approached by means of three smaller terraces, which gives a pleasing effect. The house is closed to visitors, but you are met with a cordial invitation to make yourself at home on the premises.

The roof projects over the porch and English ivy twines from pillar to pillar, creating an almost impenetrable shield from the street on one side. In front on the terrace is an oval-shaped rose bed, bordered with violets, and, though it is winter, and the rose bushes are bare, the violets are blooming and sending forth their fragrance. On the opposite side, to the left of the porch, is a honeysuckle arbor, and almost touching this, a tall pine tree. The unity and brotherhood which permeate the whole place have here another manifestation, for the honeysuckle, after filling every nook and corner of its own quarters, twines itself around the pine tree.

There are a number of trees in the yard, magnolia, pine, fir, oak and others, and one can well imagine how beautiful the place must be when they are all in foliage. The birds chirp in a friendly fashion.

Going into the back yard, you are struck by the way in which nature holds unquestioned dominion. No buildings, outhouses or barns are visible, but the little "Snap Bean" farm stretches away in undisturbed calm, and, on its edge, "Sis Cow" lies, lazily taking her noonday nap. There is ample space here for the children's playground, and when fitted up with swings and all the paraphernalia which go to make an ideal playground, it will be a perpetual well-spring of joy to the hearts of those whom "Uncle Remus" delighted to honor.

Turning again to the front yard, you sit down on the rustic seat, while into your heart there steals the peace that seems to be part and parcel of this environment which Atlanta has selected as a suitable memorial to Joel Chandler Harris.

Clark College

WORCESTER, Mass.—Tadasu Misawa, a native of Japan, and at present engaged in research work in the university, has recently published a book on "Modern Educators and Their Ideals." The book aims to give a general idea of the educational views of great philosophers and reformers in modern times, which form the basis of the present-day education in its ideals and practice. With this object in view the author has endeavored to present the fundamental ideas of these thinkers and epochmakers in a concise and coherent form, and with a sympathetic interpretation. The work is intended mainly for students of pedagogy in colleges and normal schools, teachers and other practical workers in educational fields. Mr. Misawa received the degree of Ph. D. from the university in 1907.

The college band has been organized. The student body and faculty have liberally supported the movement and its success is assured. The officers of the organization are as follows: President, Dr. Hubbard; vice-president, N. A. C. Smith; secretary, David J. Arnold, '11; treasurer, Harold A. Preston, '11; manager, H. K. LeSure, '09; leader, John F. Butler, '11.

Carlisle Indian School

CARLISLE, Pa.—The Carlisle Indian School commencement opened here with baccalaureate services in the school auditorium. The address was delivered by M. E. Gates, secretary of the Indian commissioners' board, Washington.

A dress rehearsal of the opera which will be given entirely by Indian students will be held this evening.

SETON HALL AGAIN BURNED.

NEW YORK—For the third time in its history the main building of Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., was burned early Sunday. The loss is $50,000. The seminary, the library with 40,000 volumes, and other buildings, were saved by the students.

Radcliffe College Notes

The seniors of Radcliffe College have chosen the following officers for class day and commencement: Marshall, Eleanor Lothrop; poet, Floretta Elmore; prophet, Marion Brown; historian, Florence Sullivan; Sawyer, Alice Abbott; chorister, Gertrude Carpenter; chairman of the general committee, Dorothea Clapp; chairman of committee on class book, Emma Frost, chairman of baccalaureate committee, Florence Child; chairman of invitation committee, Helen Cotton.

On Saturday afternoon the freshmen of Radcliffe gave as their class play a dramatization of Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth." It was very well acted and enthusiastically received by a large audience of students and guests in the Agassiz House Theater. The chairman of the committee was Katherine Shortall 1912, assisted by Anna McCarthy, Alma Gray and Mary Devlin. The principal parts were taken by Esther Sidelinger, Faith Lanman, Violet Robinson, Alice Carlson, Effie Macdonald, Genevieve Mathews, Mabel Houghton, Susie Sherman and Marion Farnsworth. The class gave a vote of thanks for the effective coaching of Alice Butler 1909.

Between the acts the freshmen sang their class song, the words of which were written by Katherine Shortall and the music by Dorothy Brewer.

PREFER WALKING TO RIDING TEST

Col. Robert H. Patterson, coast artillery corps, in command of the artillery district of Boston, and Maj. Basil H. Dutcher of Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., have applied for permission to take the walking instead of riding test prescribed for officers of the army. The request has bee granted and both officers have been ordered to begin the test at Fort Banks, Boston harbor, next week. They will walk on April 6, 7 and 8.

Maj. Robert J. Gibson, Fort Adams, R. I., and Capt. Cosam J. Bartlett of Fort Andrews, Mass., will conduct the examination for the test.

Norwich University Notes

NORTHFIELD, Vt. — Col. Henry O. Kent, 54, of Lancaster, N. H., recently deceased, was an ardent alumnus and trustee. While in college he composed the song that every N. U. man loves: "In the Old South Barracks, Oh."

W. A. Ellis, '98, is editing a second volume on the history of Norwich University for Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, '54, of Council Bluffs, Ia.

Statistics of the class of 1908 show that eight graduates are in the Philippines. Parker, '08, of Malden, and Edwards, '08, of Roxbury, have received commissions as lieutenants in the constabulary and sailed last week from San Francisco.

The state inspection by Captain Hyde of the coast artillery was made Thursday and was the stiffest in years. The corps was drilled in infantry, cavalry and signal work.

President Thomas of Middlebury delivered a chapel address Friday on the subject: "Every Man's Duty to Himself Is To Do His Best."

Term examinations start Monday and follow during the week. The Easter vacation is from April 2 to 13.

A picked platoon of cavalry will give an exhibition Thursday before visitors from the capital and Northfield. The drill will consist of bareback, cossack and monkey drill.

SPECIAL "L" CARS FOR WOMEN ONLY

NEW YORK—William McAdoo has forestalled the investigation by the public service commission of the question whether the rear cars on Interborough trains shall be reserved for women by announcing that on the Hudson & Manhattan railroad, after March 31, women will have the rear cars on all trains to themselves in the rush hours.

The order will be in force from 7 to 9 o'clock in the morning and from 4:30 to 7 o'clock at the end of the day.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

A TUCKED BLOUSE.

The blouse that can be closed at the front has certain practical advantages which every woman is quick to recognize. This one includes that feature, yet is more dressy than the regulation shirt waist. Embroidered French crepe, with the trimming of embroidered banding and little frills, make the waist illustrated, and there is a soft silk tie worn therewith. All the season's waistings and a variety of materials adapted to entire gowns are appropriate. Crepes are varied and beautiful, but this model suits the linen and batiste, the pretty zephyrs and the like quite as well.

6285
Tucked Blouse,
32 to 42 bust.

Material required for medium size, 3⅝ yards 24, 2¾ yards 32, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with ⅝ yard of banding 2¼ inches wide, and 1¾ yards of lace insertion and 3 yards of edging to make as illustrated.

The pattern (No. 6285) may be had in sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust measure at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c). Address May Manton Pattern Co., 132 West 27th st., New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

RECIPES.

FLANNEL CAKES.

One pint sour cream, 2 eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, 1 teaspoon baking soda, 1 teaspoon salt, flour to make a stiff batter. Bake on griddle iron.

ODDS AND ENDS.

To make silk ribbons that have besoft and dull look like new, lay the ribbon on an oilcloth-covered table, right side up. Take equal parts of good vinegar and warm water, use a small piece of the same ribbon for a sponge, dip it in the water and vinegar, rub the ribbon from end firmly, being careful there are no wrinkles. Do this until the ribbon is clean and quite wet. Fold or roll up for ten minutes; then fold the right sides together and iron, being careful not to let the iron come in contact with the ribbon as that would make it shine. Lace may be rinsed instead of rubbing and will be stiff and bright.—New Idea.

A poor housekeeper always finds housework drudgery, because she puts no heart or pride into the work, and nothing is ever done well enough to awaken her interest or stimulate her ambition. Many women dislike the work of housekeeping, yet are fine housekeepers, because they believe in honoring themselves through thir work. Though they do not love the work, they respect themselves too much to do anything ill.—Helen G. Mack.

Ordinary glassware may be made to look almost as fine as cut glass if it be washed in hot suds, dried on a linen towel and then rubbed while still warm with tissue paper.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

Chandler & Co., Tremont street near West street, are having an unusual sale of waists in sample lines and duplicate samples. Never before has this firm offered goods of this high character so early in the season. They come in lace, net, lingerie, embroidered crepons and novelty French linens, silk, batiste and mull. The prices range from $2.85 to $10.50, which are from 30 to 60 per cent reduction of the prices at which these goods were made to be sold. The complete line of suits and dresses are comprised in the spring showing. Chandler & Co. announce that this showing includes the largest variety and the greatest number of exclusive styles they have ever presented. The scale of prices is exceedingly moderate for apparel of such exclusively high character. This firm is also selling the popular La Tossa rough silks for $1 a yard. The prices advertised for this silk in the leading magazines are $1.25 to $1.35.

—ooo—

The Shepard Norwell Company is conducting a sale of $25 tailor-made suits which is planned especially to illustrate this firm's supremacy in this particular value. Two of the most popular suits in this sale are "The Billie Burke suit" and "The Wellesley Girl" suit. In the coat department is a great assortment of women's coats, which include all the cuts and fabrics now in vogue. "The Shepard ready-made Dresses" at $1 to $6.50 are washable and guaranteed to be of fast color. Handsome lingerie dresses, made to sell at $7.50 each, are sold for $3.75.

—ooo—

Agents are wanted to sell the keyless door lock, made by the Dayton Keyless Lock Company, Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A. Liberal terms are offered to the right men in the local and state agents' territory still open. Large profits are assured, as the lock is one of the greatest inventions of the age and sells practically on sight.

—ooo—

Kunk & Wagnalls' Bible Dictionary, which has just been issued, is accurate, complete and thorough, and will be found entirely satisfactory in every way by Bible students. All the articles are signed by the scholars who prepared them. The book contains abundant bibliographies and cross references.

—ooo—

Durable rugs are made from old carpets by the Lewis Manufacturing Company, 15 Lewis street, Walpole, Mass. Full particulars will be sent upon request. March orders filled promptly.

—ooo—

One of the best places to buy butter and eggs is at the store of H. A. Hovey & Co., 32 Faneuil Hall market.

Chicago persons who appreciate artistic and exclusive selections in oils, water colors, Copley prints, carbons and unusually artistic framing should visit the art shop of the American Art Society, R. E. Herbert, manager, 27 Congress street, opposite the Auditorium.

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JORDAN MARSH COMPANY DISPLAY.

The displays of millinery in the windows of the Jordan Marsh Company are triumphs of the art of the window dresser. Foliage and flowers play an important part in the decorations of the season, with roses as the favorite bloom.

The windows while being a perfect riot of color are beautiful pictorially, as well. One window is given over to the representation of a lady's boudoir. The mistress sits before her fully appointed dressing table trying the effect of one of the numerous hats scattered about the room. Her maid stands with another for her to consider.

Another window shows a typical Parisian milliner's shop. The employees are posed very naturally and are displaying for the consideration of their customers their very finest models. In this window also is a color plate showing the fashions of 1820, the period which has been revived in this year's millinery.

In still another three magnificent gowns are shown with the parasols and hats that harmonize with them. The whole effect is a symphony of color.

Especial attention is called by Mr. Robertson, head of the great millinery department of this house, to the fact that all the models displayed are obtained in the European headquarters of the best makers. Furthermore, the shapes are exclusive, each model being the property in this country of the Jordan Marsh Company. There are none of the conventional commercial models imported by this firm.

Lingerie hats simple and dainty for women and misses are a feature of the exhibit. Feathers curled and uncurled, and velvet in many lovely shades are also important factors in fashioning the season's hats. The latest Parisian novelty, the raffia parasol, is being displayed for the first time in Boston. It comes at prices from $7.50 to $18, and is exceedingly handsome. It should prove as cool and durable as the Panama hat.

In a word, these handsome windows are an index of this company's splendid and complete showing of the new and unique effects as well as all the standard necessary accessories to the toilet of the well-groomed woman.

—ooo—

Beach Nut sliced bacon comes in glass jars and is not only very attractive to the eye, but wholly pleasing to the taste. For sale at all grocers.

—ooo—

Artistic jewelry for discriminating buyers is offered by Russell Freeman at his jewel rooms in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago. An illustrated folder, giving prices, will be sent upon request.

—ooo—

The Byron E. Bailey Co. is offering children's clothing in great variety, made from a carefully selected stock of spring goods. These goods are characterized by exclusive styles, superior quality of materials and expert workmanship.

—ooo—

In the cotton department of C. F. Hovey & Co. a special purchase of white dotted Swiss muslin is on sale. The usual prices are 56 to 75 cents a yard; but it is now being sold at 37½ to 62½ cents a yard. A special lot of ladies' hemstitched all pure linen handkerchiefs, which formerly sold for $3 a dozen, are now being offered at $2 a dozen. In ladies' gloves all the new and most desirable makes and shades are being offered at from $1 to $2. In silk waists there is a special sale of standard grades of silk waists, $3.50 to $6.50.

—ooo—

There is no element of chance in dealing with Browning, King & Co., 407 to 411 Washington street, Boston. Whatever is sold at that store is guaranteed to be all it is claimed to be. Suits $15 to $45, overcoats $15 to $50.

—ooo—

Farrington Floor Finish will make that hardwood floor look as good as new. It can be put on by anybody, and it will dry in an hour. It is never slippery and will not crack or scratch white. This finish may be had of your hardware dealer or will be sent free upon the receipt of the price, $2.50 a gallon, by the Farrington Company, manufacturing chemists, 15 State street, Boston. A booklet will be sent upon application. In writing mention The Monitor.

—ooo—

Weber's Sample Shoe Outlet, 564 Washington street, is offering 5000 pairs of pumps and oxfords in gun metal, patents and tans, formerly sold for $3 per pair, now offered at $2 per pair.

A POINTED YOKE BLOUSE.

The pointed yoke blouse is always an attractive one and this model has the advantage of being adapted to all materials that can be treated in lingerie style. Sheer white batiste with trimming of imitation Irish crochet and embroidered dots make the combination shown, but lingerie materials include thin silks as well as cotton goods, the new crepes and marquisettes as well as muslins; for the banding any lace or embroidery. Net, too, is appropriate for such treatment and net with bands embroidered in Byzantine style is one of the season's novelties.

6286
Pointed Yoke Blouse
32 to 42 bust.

Material required for medium size is 4½ yards 21 or 24, 3 yards 32 or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 11¼ yards of banding and 1½ yards of edging.

The pattern (No. 6286) may be had in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Address as under No. 6285.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

C. F. Hovey & Co., the well known retail dry goods firm, has taken lease for a long term of years to the large building at 9 to 19 Chauncy street. Each of the six floors of this structure has 9689 square feet of space. All of the floors are high studded and well lighted. When the company adds its new acquisition to its main store, which adjoins in the rear, it will have greatly increased facilities for serving its long list of customers. Changes are to be made in the building already occupied and improvements will eventually be made in the building just leased.

It is planned to put practically a new front in the Chauncy street structure just acquired and to connect it with the smaller building now occupied by the company in Chauncy street along Avon street. In this new front will be a series of large show windows for display purposes and a handsome entrance. As soon as the present tenant, John A. Ainsley, vacates, by the first of next year at the latest, the company will begin making extensive changes and improvements in the interior arrangements. Some of the departments will be moved to the newly acquired annex. The first three floors of the building 9 to 19 Chauncy street will be made into one large room, which will afford some of the best display space in the city. The upper three floors will be for the use of clerks and for stock storing purposes. There is ample daylight throughout the building, as there is an alley parallel with Summer street, on Avon street and Chauncy street.

The changes that are now being planned for the present store will be made during the duller season. They include the putting of several handsome show windows in the Summer street front. Work on these improvements will probably begin about the middle of July and be finished early enough in the fall to take care of the increased business which always follows the return of customers from seashore and mountain.

STUART CLUB BUYS LAND.

The Stuart Club of 308 Newbury street has bought two lots of land in the Fenway, between the Westland avenue and the Huntington avenue entrances, on which it will erect dormitories for its members. There are about 12,000 square feet of land, assessed on a value of nearly $20,000. The club is composed of women students under the auspices of the school of the Museum of Fine Arts.

BACK BAY TRANSACTIONS.

Two apartment properties have changed hands in the Back Bay. The more important one involves the transfer of the hotel Strathcona on the corner of Ivy street and Audubon circle. Arthur W. Hersey takes title. The Strathcona is a large three-story brick structure and, including the land is taxed on a valuation of $87,000. The other parcel is situated at the junction of Ivy and St. Mary's streets, near the Brookline line. Henry P. Emerson acquires from William J. Maguire, et al.

VALUABLE LAND TO BE VACANT.

Land that is valued at $70 per square foot by the owners, situated at 177 to 197 Devonshire street and running through to Arch street, is to be made vacant by the tearing down of the buildings now standing thereon. The location is in the very heart of the city and the purpose of the demolition of the buildings is to facilitate the sale of the land. It is not often that the downtown district offers land for sale in the open market.

BREWSTER BRINGS LARGE SUM.

Between $400,000 and $500,000 has been paid in cash by Miss Lotta M. Crabtree for the Hotel Brewster on Boylston street, between Washington and Tremont streets. A short time ago it was reported that Miss Crabtree had bought this property and now the paying over to the trustees of the Charles H. Bond estate by her of the monetary consideration confirms the sale. The assessors value the building and land at $367,000.

NEW BLOCK FOR BROOKLINE.

In Griggs park, Brookline, there is in course of construction a block of six houses, which will be attractive architecturally and embody the latest features in the building line. The outside appearance of each house will be slightly different than that of its immediate neighbor. Stucco work will be employed for the outer walls. The cost of the new block will be about $50,000, and it will be completed by the middle of July.

ROXBURY-DORCHESTER.

Annie T. Tarbell has purchased from Abby P. Tower, 71 to 73 Hudson street, Roxbury. The total assessed valuation of the property, consisting of two three-story brick houses and 3360 square feet of land, is $7000.

The Eliot Five Cents Savings bank has has conveyed to John E. Andrews, who resold to the Dudley Trust, the large frame house, stable and store, 11 to 13 Granite avenue, Dorchester. There is a taxed value of $11,100, of which $6900 is on the lot, the total area of 69,368 square feet. The trust purchases for investment.

SALE OF ROSLINDALE LAND.

More than 113,000 square feet of land in Roslindale and a frame dwelling have changed hands, representing about $20,800. Albert W. Greenslit, administrator of the estate of Louise A. Basto, transfers to Robert Faulkner. The location is at the corner of South and Fairview streets.

ACTIVITY IN MELROSE.

Melrose is enjoying a building boom which bids fair to exceed anything of the kind that the city has ever known. Although the ground hardly yet ready for digging, many new buildings are already in process of construction and other builders are only waiting the opportunity to commence work. Numerous plans and specifications have been submitted to Building Inspector Allan S. Sims for his approval and permits are being granted daily. Among the permits granted within the past few days are the following:

George Mentzer, single family frame house on Meridian street, to cost $4500.

C. A. Ripley, two family dwelling on Meridian street, to cost $4500.

William A. Burrell, single dwelling house on Rowe street to cost $4000.

Fred E. Everett, single dwelling on Mt. Vernon street to cost $2500.

A. Hutchinson of Medford, cottage house on Forest street extension to cost $3000.

Daniel H. Howie, two-family house on Howie street to cost $4500.

Graham & McIsaacs, for L. B. Johnson, single family house on Melrose street to cost $3000.

J. T. Newell, single family house on South avenue to cost $3100.

The work on the new $78,000 addition to the high school also is to be started during the present week and many other buildings are either contemplated or in process of construction. Through the Woods Heights section, West Linden street, Youle street, Meridian street and Upham street sections of the city the greatest building activity is apparent.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

Statistics of building operations in New England show an increase of $14,235,000 in the contracts awarded up to March 24, as compared to the corresponding period of 1908, when there was a decrease of $10,983,000 from the preceding year. The nearest approach to the present increasing prosperity in the building industry was in 1906, when contracts were awarded to the amount of $20,620,000.

BIG AERO DEPOT PLANNED FOR N. Y.

Tentative Negotiations Are Started to Equip Largest Grounds in the World for Flying Machine Mart.

NEW YORK—The largest and most complete aeronautic grounds in the world is planned to be equipped near this city. Details of the plan were tentatively agreed upon last Saturday at the Waldorf-Astoria, when a dozen aeronautic experts of national prominence met and went over the entire proposition. Unless some unlooked-for development occurs the final papers in the deal will be signed soon and the actual work of clearing a 265 acre plot, on which a half option has been obtained, will be begun.

It is understood that Charles J. Glidden, of Boston, and Leo Stevens, an aeronautic expert and a manufacturer of balloons, will be prominently associated with the corporation, which will have the backing of millions.

There will be buildings for the manufacture of balloons of all kinds, for the manufacture of motors, for the manufacture and storage of gas, tracks over which to make experiments with aeroplanes and buildings in which to manufacture all kinds of aerial devices. Several big balloons wil be kept ready at all times to make ascensions. Italian, French and German, as well as American pilots, will be kept on duty. It is not expected that the buildings will be completed before 1910.

REVENUE BILLET ATTRACTS MANY

Registration for Examination for Commissions in the Service, Due in Boston on April Fifth, Is Brisk.

Judging by the large number who have already registered for the examination for cadetships, to be held in Boston April 5, the United States revenue service appears to hold out increasing attractions to young men.

The examination will be conducted at the barge office at the end of T wharf by a board of examiners to be presided over by Lieut. Harry L. Boyd, commander of the U. S. revenue cutter Winnisimmet.

The examination will be for cadets of the line and engineer cadets. The requirements are that all applicants shall be American citizens, and that those eligible for the cadets of the line shall be between 18 and 24 years of age and of a high school education, and those for the engineer cadetships shall be between 21½ and 27 years old and graduates of some technical school.

The coming examination for cadetships will be for 15 places in cadets of the line and three in the engineer cadets. The successful ones will begin at once a three years' course at the school of instruction, Baltimore. While at the school they will be allowed $500 and one ration a day, which latter is equivalent to 30 cents a day, in all equal to about $600 a year.

GLOUCESTER STORE ROBBED.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The grocery of James M. Traverse, 21 Friend street, was broken into Sunday night. Cigars, food and a small amount of change were taken.

MALDEN CITIZENS ARE TO ORGANIZE A PURITY CRUSADE

Plans for Body Called the Civic Association Will Be Completed at a Meeting to Be Called Soon.

CITY IS AROUSED

Within the next 10 days more than a hundred of the foremost citizens of Malden will be called together by the Hon. Arthur H. Wellman to complete plans for the organization of the Malden Civic Association. Business men, city officials, politicians, ministers and heavy taxpayers are represented among those who have signified their intention of joining the organization.

Originally called by the ministers of the city to register a protest against the granting of "pony express" licenses, the scope of needed work by such an organization was found to extend over a much larger field than the liquor question, and after a thorough discussion it was decided to leave to Mr. Wellman the appointment of a committee of five to nominate officers and prepare a constitution to carry on the work.

The education of the Hebrew population of the city, which is rapidly increasing within Malden, is one of the most serious topics with which the association will have to deal. The purifying of the political life of the city, the rigid enforcement of the laws relating to the sale of cigarettes to minors, the enforcement of the liquor laws and other important matters are to be considered and action taken to establish a better municipality.

One of the most active movers in the organization is Mayor G. Louis Richards. George Howard Fall, who is spoken of as the next mayor of Malden, is another supporter of the league.

Action will be taken by the association before the first of May, when new licenses are issued, to curtail the issuance of the "pony express" licenses. At a gathering Saturday evening to talk over plans for the formation of the society it was stated by the Rev. H. H. French that while 30 "pony express" licenses had been granted by the board of aldermen, there were but 15 legitimate express companies in the city, the other 15 doing nothing but soliciting orders for liquors and delivering them in the no-license city of Malden.

The Rev. Charles H. Moss declared that within 500 feet of the Y. M. C. A. building intoxicating liquors could be procured by almost any one in violation of the law.

William H. Wing declared that dozens of places, where boys from eight years of age upwards could secure cigarettes, existed within the city.

James F. Chase said that there were drug stores within the city where spirituous liquors were kept on ice in the soda fountains and were served over the counter.

The Rev. L. J. Birney of the Methodist church said that he had never seen such open liquor traffic during his lifetime in any no-license city or town as he had seen during his five months' residence in Malden.

Arthur W. Walker declared that the liquor trade was but a small part of the work to be done by the new association, and that the education of the Hebrew population in the Suffolk square section was of vaster importance.

The Hon. Arthur H. Wellman said that the whole tone of the city government had been on the decline, and would be looked after by the organization and built up.

MILLIONS FOR N. Y. IN WATER SCHEME

NEW YORK—Twenty-five million dollars will be required to perfect the plans outlined by the state water supply commission, created in 1905, which will next week submit to the Legislature the final conclusions of its engineers on the stupendous project of conserving the flood waters of the state and selling water power to factories.

The plan involves an expenditure of about $25,000,000 for the saving and utilization of waters that go to waste annually in the Adirondack region.

There are 1824 plants in the state of New York operated by water power. The investigation and calculation of the experts engaged by the state water supply commission is that this horse power could be increased to at least 2,000,000 by the construction of storage and power reservoirs, and that the state could profitably go into the business of encouraging industrial enterprise by selling power. An expert not connected with the commission has estimated that a revenue of $700,000 per annum can be derived by the state from the sale of power.

BRITAIN CLAIMS IDEAL VILLAGE

The little village of Buckland-in-the Moor, England, has many claims of distinction. It has a population of less than one hundred and entirely belongs to the Rev. W. P. Bastard, who lives in Buckland court and who has just celebrated his golden wedding by entertaining his tenants, says the London Standard.

Time was when the "big house" was looked upon as comprising half the population. Buckland is also unique inasmuch as it has no public house, no policeman, no physician, no clergyman and no pauper.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will bring a representative to your office to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent in care of the New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave.

REAL ESTATE

BOYLSTON STREET
Near Arlington Street.
10,000 SQ. FT.
FOR $12,000
Store, Second Floor and Basement
If desired, first-class fixtures, specially adapted to ladies' garments and furnishings and to dry goods, can be had with space.
SINGLE TENANT PREFERRED
Apply to
BRADLEY & TYSON, 60 STATE ST.

COLORADO FRUIT LANDS—10-acre irrigated tract is ideal investment; safe and profitable; larger tracts if desired. For details address J. W. WRIGHT & COMPANY, Drawer 788, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

TEXAS, THE LAND OF PROMISE. For tracts, large or small, write J. L. STROHM, Mackay bldg., San Antonio.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Associate to join cotton stock company; specialty export and mill trade; excellent opportunity; A1 credentials. Address Export, P. O. Box 451, Savannah, Ga.

I WOULD LIKE a loan of $7000 on a gilt-edged second (2nd) mortgage; very satisfactory; yearly payments made. X 26, Monitor Office.

SUMMER HOMES

COHASSET
JERUSALEM ROAD.
A few very attractive estates for sale and to be let. Also smaller cottages, overlooking the ocean. BENJAMIN C. TOWER, 35 Congress st.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FIVE PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in western Missouri and eastern Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan; interest collected and remitted, insurance on buildings renewed and taxes on farms investigated without expense or trouble to the investor; write for offerings.
CORN BELT BANK
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SOUTH DAKOTA MORTGAGES—First mortgages netting 6% and 7% on good farm lands; these loans represent 40% of the value of the property; make no charge for collection of interest or principal; see that all taxes are paid and title is of the best; never had a foreclosure; land is increasing in value; map and full particulars on application; also South Dakota lands for sale. ROBERT V. ERSKINE, Rapid City, S. D.

APARTMENTS TO LET

3345 CALUMET AVE., CHICAGO, Ill.—Six and seven room flats; modern; steam heat; private entrance; adults.

TO LET

CHESTNUT HILL—To let, from June 1, for one or more years, new 9-room house, furnished; 5 minutes' walk from Chestnut Hill R. R. station. Address P 27, Monitor Office.

WINTHROP BEACH.
WILL LET furnished house 10 rms. to adult family during absence June 12 to Sept. 12. INA E. WHITE, tel. 202-2 Win.

TO LET—10 Cumberland st, Suite 2. Desirable furnished apartment; may be rented all or in part; 2 doors from Huntington ave. Address N 25, Monitor Office.

FURNISHED SUITE to let near Grove Hall; 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, continuous hot water; references. Call or write Suite 3, 50 Brunswick st., Roxbury.

TO LET—Suite of 5 rooms and maid's room; very desirable location near Fenway. 109 Gainsboro st—Suite 1.

ROOM AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, 5 Fairbanks st.—Rooms, 2 lines cars; very desirable house, piazza; 2 rooms bathroom floor; large closets; sun all day; families accommodated for dinners.

84 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Nicely furnished front and back parlors; dressing room; hot and cold water; second floor; vacated April 1; house first-class; tel.

65 WESTLAND AVE, Suite 3— three sunny rooms and bath; up 1 flight; all modern improvements. Apply R. S. BARTLETT.

SHOPPING PARTIES, visitors by the day or week accommodated at 16 Ashburton place, between state and court houses.

VERY cheerful front room, furnished or unfurnished, 3 flights up, moderate rates, Christian Science family. 27 Batavia st.

ROOMS, double and single; private baths; excellent home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTHILL, 39-44 East 31st st., New York.

LEAMINGTON SPA, ENGLAND, MISS BUCKS, 15 Regent grove—Furnished apartments; terms moderate; central position.

THE IROQUOIS, 1410 M st., Washington, D. C.; high-class furnished rooms; transients and tourists. IRENE SHAFER.

HUNTINGTON AVE., No. 86—Furnished single rooms; hot and cold water; private house; references required.

LARGE alcove room, with board, at private house, 428 Newbury st., Boston. C26, Monitor Office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Increase the Quantity
and improve the quality of your advertising, and thereby make 1909 a record year in your business . . . . . .

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner in Operation. Used by Principia School, St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED.
We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

THE LATEST AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN VACUUM CLEANING
The Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner
This latest triumph of the THURMAN SYSTEM is not a toy, and is built by the largest manufacturers of house-cleaning machinery in the world. It is the result of years of experience in designing, building and operating all classes of compressed air and vacuum cleaning machinery.
It can be moved about the house from room to room easily and without trouble, as it is light and readily portable. The power is obtained by connecting the motor with any electric socket. One person alone is used to operate it, at a cost of only a few cents per day. With this machine the housemaid can absolutely clean the carpets from each particle of dust or deposit, making the house thoroughly sanitary—removing all the dust, dirt, grime, moth eggs and vermin in a remarkably short time, and without any of the disturbance of the old method of beating, wearing, tearing and brushing. She accomplishes the triple feat of sweeping, renovating and dusting at the same time. The dust and dirt is collected in a tank on the machine, which can be emptied at will. It is especially designed for the home, but it is equally useful, sanitary and economic in offices, for school buildings, public halls and theaters.
This machine will do more to add to the health and general pleasure of the entire family than any other article that could be purchased.
General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY
moved promptly by YOULDEN, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic avenue.

TYPEWRITERS

KEE LOX CARBON
DON'T SMUT. Send for free sample. KEE LOX MFG. CO., Boston, Mass.

SCHOOLS

THE PRINCIPIA.
Principia Park, St. Louis, Mo.
An educational institution for boys and girls. A complete course, including kindergarten, primary, grammar and academic grades; manual training and household technology; cadet organization with military drill for the boys. Day and boarding school for children of Christian Scientists only. Waiting list. E. RUSSELL FIELD, Sec'y.

LORING VILLA SCHOOL,
Arlington Heights (Suburb of Boston), Mass.
A Home and Day School for young women, girls and boys. College preparatory, etc. Pupils admitted at age of seven. Pupils may enroll at any time. For detailed information address MRS. LOUISE MAEDER-BRAY, Ph. D., Principal, or MISS VIOLA E. A. MAEDER, B. A., Assistant Principal.

MANOR SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.—A boarding school for boys; graduates in nearly every college and technical school; beautiful location; excellent equipment; junior department. For information and terms, address Head Master, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

THE ALLEN SCHOOL.
For boys, West Newton, Mass. Box X. College preparation. Certificates given. Junior department. Athletic director. Illustrated catalogue describes special features.

ARTS

THE NEWEST and best in post cards; Beautiful designs for Easter. Illustrated catalogue and samples FREE. Send name and address. N. MOTT, 27 and 29 W. 23rd st., New York.

JEWELRY

Artistic Jewelry
For Discriminating Buyers.
RUSSELL FREEMAN JEWEL ROOMS & THE FINE ARTS CHICAGO
There is now on exhibition in my Jewel Rooms in the Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, the only complete stock of emblem jewelry in the West. Write for illustrated folder giving prices.

WHERE TO MARKET

PLAN YOUR DINNER
Then send your order to
PITKIN'S MARKET
278 MASS. AVE. TEL. 470 B. B.
Only choice goods in stock.
Orders promptly filled.

"A CLEANSWEEP"
A CLEAN SWEEP DUSTO THE MODERN SANITARY SWEEPING COMPOUND
Dusto
Is used extensively by schools, colleges, hospitals and other public institutions; churches, offices, bank buildings, hotels, department stores, laundries and private dwellings. PREVENTS DUST. Barrels (250 lbs.), 3½c. lb. 25-lb. trial pail $1.00.
THE DUSTO CO.
NEW HAVEN, CT.
OR
H. I. Dallman Co., Agents
83 KILBY ST., BOSTON.
A DUSTLESS home with the wonderful chemically treated cloth that dusts, cleans and polishes everything; injures nothing; no dust in the air; improves with washing; postpaid 25c.; your address for particulars; agents wanted. HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER, 164C Federal st., Boston, Mass.

TRY my imported mantles for your Welsbach lights; most brilliant and durable ever offered; three for $1, mailed to any address. PHILIP W. REMIG, 232 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COAL and WOOD
T. H. MATHEWS & CO., 125 Columbus ave. Tel. Tremont 294

HOUSEHOLD PESTS EXTERMINATED—Guaranteed contracts; agents for best imported rat virus. RELIABLE INSECTICIDE CO., 376 Washington st., Boston; Main 5526-1.

PAINT, window and rug cleaning; whitewashing a specialty; phone 22890 Hay. R. JEFFERIE, 694 Shawmut ave., Rox.

LADIES' SPECIALTIES

REMNANT ROOM
Fourth Floor
496 Washington Street
We are showing a magnificent line of worsted dress goods, in all the newest colorings and designs; ladies should not let this opportunity pass without looking this line over before buying their spring suits; gentlemen's suitings a specialty.

BUTTONS COVERED TO ORDER
Plain, Oval and With Rims.
INWOOD'S ACCORDION AND KNIFE PLAITING PARLORS,
58 Winter St., cor. Tremont St.
BOSTON.
Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

MADAM MOHAN
ART MILLINERY.
ANNOUNCES HER SPRING OPENING, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, April 1, 2 and 3, at 48 Winter St., room 41.
ORIGINAL DESIGNS.
Tel 2671-3 Oxford.

WANTED—You to send for our free catalog of materials and prices on hosiery and made-to-measure underwear. OHIO TEXTILE CO., Painesville, Ohio.

TRAVEL

EUROPE
70 TOURS, de Luxe and Vacation, for 1909; Cover All Europe
$150 to $1195
All Traveling Expenses Included.
THOS. COOK & SON
New York, 4 offices, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, San Francisco; 145 Offices abroad.

Cook's Travelers' Cheques are Good Everywhere.

NAPLES TO LONDON.....$250
BRITISH ISLES TOUR.....$205
Berlin, Vienna, Athens, Rome, London..$450
Special parties for Scientists. S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

LAUNDRY

DALTON HAND LAUNDRY
MAKES a specialty of fine work; no chemicals; open air drying; quick service. 63 Falmouth st. Cleansing and dyeing.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Railway mail clerks; salary $800 to $1600; examinations everywhere May 15; common education sufficient; country residents eligible; candidates prepared free; write immediately for schedule. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. E 36, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A Protestant maid for light second work in small family; Christian Scientist preferred; would take young untrained girl if of quiet character and willing to learn. Address O 26, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Harness maker who understands the business to take charge of shop; make new work and do repairing; Christian Scientist preferred. Address CHAS. E. SEIFERT, Box 93, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS or anyone wishing a reliable representative or information in the Southwest should write us. A. P. BLACKLER, Grosse Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

IS THERE a desirable studio for music teacher near Harvard sq., Cambridge? C. A. B. WHEELER, Tolman pl., Roxbury.

AGENTS WANTED

WE WANT A LADY in each town to take orders for the Stitch Ripper; it picks out machine stitching, bastings and draws threads for hemstitching; it's useful; prices 25c., 35c. and 50c.; send 25c. for sample and terms to agents. MRS. S. R. DeMERRITT, 179 Portland st., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Operator for Telephone or Switchboard
YOUNG LADY with experience wants position, hotel or offices; moderate salary, best references as to ability and character. 411 Old South bldg., or telephone 793-2 Malden.

SALESMAN desires position, 43 years of age; have sold groceries on road in Illinois for about 18 years; have sold special lines, one of them to mostly jobbing trade and candy mfrs. in Middle West. Address H. C. M., 431 East 4th st., Alton, Illinois.

EXPERIENCED Christian Scientist traveling man; position as specialty salesman; single, 34 yrs. old; salary, expenses. Address GILBREATH, Christian Science Reading Room, Syndicate Trust bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CHAUFFEUR, Christian Scientist, wants position with Christian Science family; single, willing to go anywhere. Address Christian Science Reading Room, Syndicate Trust bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

IN CHICAGO—Young man with experience, office and field, railroad and structural engineering, good tracer, fair draftsman on plain work. Address K., 1116 Republic bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION wanted; bookkeeper who is thoroughly familiar with cost system and manufacturing costs desires position in Chicago. Address S., Monitor, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—By a thoroughly competent married man, Christian Scientist, a position to care for gentleman's country place; will go anywhere. Address X 29, Monitor Office.

WANTED—By lady, Scientist, office situation; stenography preferred; small salary will do for first month; would like to locate near Boston. Address X 28, Monitor Office.

SALESMAN, Christian Scientist, 10 years' experience with architects and contractors, N. Y. C., wishes to represent reputable firm. K, 2093 Metropolitan bldg., New York city.

YOUNG woman desires position in New York as stenographer; recent graduate; 8 years' business experience. ELIZABETH MILLER, 452 Gates ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A position as dressmaker or seamstress; experienced; references furnished. Call or address B. M., 136 W. Concord st., Boston.

COLORED WOMAN having good references wishes work by day or laundry to take home. L. HUGHES, 55 Dundee st.

POSITION WANTED in institution or school by competent and experienced housekeeper. Address O 29, Monitor Office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

EXPERIENCED lady's maid; good sewer; willing to do chamberwork; references. NORTH SHORE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 266 No. State st., Chicago.

FOR SALE

WILL SELL my Northern touring car, overhauled and repainted; many improvements; tires new but one. G 29, Monitor Office.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, $15; fine machine; will ship C. O. D. WAGNER, room 300, 5 Beekman st., New York.

FOR SALE—A file of Journals, vols. 15-26, at a special price; or would sell part. Address A 31, Monitor Office.

SUMMER CAMPS

CAMP CHOCORUA in the White Mountains. Vacation Camp and School for Boys, 8 years up. Mental, manual and physical training. Sports of all kinds. C. S. service and Sunday School in neighborhood. Eighth year. Illustrated booklet. S. G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Director, Durham st., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

SUMMER BOARD

FOUR ADULTS wish board for summer; sea shore or mountains. Give full details and rates. R 30, Monitor Office.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodation for 500 people; all modern conveniences. COOPER, LOWELL CO., Proprietors.

CHOCOLATES

A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S delicious chocolates will be mailed to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of $1; lb. size 60c., half lb. 30c., sample 10c. P. L. DAGGETT CO., 33-36 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

BOOKS

MONITOR SCRAP BOOK
Full dark green cloth; gold letters, 10x12, 75c.; prepaid anywhere in U. S. $1; magazines and periodicals bound; rebinding; repairing; mail orders solicited. WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants Row, Boston.

"THE LIFE OF MARY BAKER EDDY," by Sibyl Wilbur, a book of 370 pages, handsomely illustrated and bound in cloth. Price $3. Sent by mail to any address for $3.18. Address MRS. MARY M. NORRIS, 1435 Bolton st., Baltimore, Md.

SIBYL WILBUR'S BOOK, "Life of Mary Baker Eddy," cloth bound, postpaid $3.18; also many other books, artistic mottoes, etc. Write for catalogue. BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE, Kansas City, Mo.

INSTRUCTION

WANTED—Men teachers in primary, grammar and high school grades; candidates must be in sympathy with boy life and interested in the development of boy character; must also have had successful teaching experience, particularly in college preparatory work; preference given to Christian Scientists. Address HEADMASTER, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

ENGLISH LADY, 25, desires appointment, specialist in languages and literature, fluent German and French; certificated University of Paris, etc.; excellent testimonials. STAMPER, Coaley, Dursley, England.

MISCELLANEOUS

CRAB TREE FARM
LAKE FOREST, ILL.
CERTIFIED MILK FOR

ROUNDLY SCORES COMMITTEE RULE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Charles E. Lewin of New Bedford, a Republican member of the Massachusetts Legislature, scored legislative committees for withholding reports on measures which they do not favor, at the meeting of the British Club of Rhode Island.

"If the committee does not like the proposed legislation," he said, "it should so report to the House or Senate. Every bill should get some report, either favorable or unfavorable. In every case the people who have elected these committeemen are entitled to speedy action on every measure."

SCHOOL CHILDREN OFFERED PRIZES

WHEELING, W. Va.—School children in Ohio county are jubilant over the prospect of prizes to be awarded next autumn by a well known woman who for the present remains incognito. On Sept. 10 the boy who has raised the best 12 ears of field corn will be given $10, the next best $5; the girl who makes the best two loaves of bread without assistance will win $5, the next best $2.50; the boy or girl who raises the best dozen tomatoes will receive $5, for second $2; for the best flower bed and surroundings kept by boy or girl, $5 and $2.50.

FORT ROSECRANS GETS BIG LIGHT

Most Powerful Searcher in the United States Army Service to Be Installed at Point Loma, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The mammoth searchlight which has arrived at Fort Rosecrans, is the largest on this coast, and the largest in use in the army. It is what is known as the 60-inch lamp, capable of throwing a light 12 miles, at which distance a newspaper of ordinary print can be read with its aid.

It requires an 80-horse-power gasoline engine to drive the dynamo which is to furnish the lamp with electric current. The reflectors are of the very finest glass, highly ground and polished, and are very expensive.

A building which will house the mammoth light and its machinery, is to be constructed on the west side of the southernmost extremity of Point Loma, back of the fort, where it will command an unobstructed sweep of the Pacific at the entrance to the harbor. The elevation will be about 350 feet above sea level. The government is sending a smaller light, which is to be placed on Coronado "north island," on the south side of the entrance to the bay.

Latest News of the Financial and Commercial World

STOCK MARKET IS MORE ACTIVE AND SOMEWHAT BROADER

Many Bear Features Have Been Eliminated and Considerable Buoyancy Prevailed During the Trading.

LOCALS IRREGULAR

A decided bullish tendency was manifested this morning by the New York stock market. The buoyancy manifested during the past week, particularly on Saturday, encouraged by the covering of shorts, was much in evidence at the opening. After the first 15 minutes the market broadened somewhat and transactions during the first hour were of greater volume than had been the case for a considerable time past.

Contributing to the situation were many occurrences, which were regarded as bull cards. Trade conditions have much improved, the threatened strike of the coal miners has been averted, gold shipments have ceased, political conditions abroad have been much improved, confidence is being restored, money is abundant and the supply of stocks seems to be limited.

These factors were considered as very potent for an upturn and for the time being the proposed revision of the tariff schedules was not given any weight. It is usually the case that when the market shows signs of going steadily upward, no amount of bear talk has any effect and is not listened to. And when the market has been steadily going downward the same rule applies. All good news is ignored.

National Lead made a strong bid this morning for attention. The stock made a net gain on Saturday of 2¼ points. This morning it opened a point higher at 81 and rapidly rose to 83. Realizing sales sent it back below 82 during the first hour. There were heavy sales of the United States Steel common sales having been made at a quarter of a point apart, the opening prices being from 46¾ to 47 against 46⅛. Saturday's closing price. Canadian Pacific also was in the center of the stage for a while. The stock opened 1¾ higher at 170 and jumped a point more to 171 during the early trading. Union Pacific opened ¾ higher at 183¾ and rose to 184¼. Northern Pacific started off ¾ higher at 142¾ and improved to 143. New York Central opened ⅜ higher at 129¼ and gained a point to 131¼. Louisville & Nashville opened up ¾ at 131½ and sold up to 132½. Consolidated Gas started off 1¼ higher at 137¾ and advanced to 138¾. Southern Pacific made a new high record crossing 122½, its highest of 1908.

The Boston market was somewhat irregular and price changes were not large. The important stocks made gains in the early trading, but recessions occurred causing fractional losses in some of the securities during the first hour. Trading improved somewhat later, following the strong New York market. Calumet & Hecla was firm around 630. Copper Range started off a quarter higher at 77, and reacted to 66½. Granby sold at 96. Greene-Cananea was up a half at the opening at 10¾, advanced an eighth and slipped back to 10⅛. Old Dominion opened unchanged at 51¾ and reacted to 51 during the first hour. Superior Copper opened off a quarter at 42 and reacted to 41¾. Utah Consolidated was up a half at 42½ and advanced to 42¾. Superior Boston started off at 14½ and advanced to 15⅛. Amalgamated Copper advanced a half to 74½.

In the early afternoon the market was holding well its gain of the forenoon, some of the leaders making new high records for the movement. Erie sold up to 27¾ after opening at 27¼.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit rose to 74⅞ during the afternoon, a gain of 2 points over the opening. The market continued strong throughout most of the afternoon. On the local market United Fruit sold up to 136½, a gain of 1½ over the opening.

TRUNK LINES MAY AVERT RATE WAR

WASHINGTON—A rate war among the transcontinental railroads probably will be averted by the executive officers of the trunk lines operating from the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Several weeks ago the Boston & Maine railroad made a cut of one cent a hundred pounds on import traffic west bound from Boston. The cut was met by the trunk lines operating westward, but was followed by another cut of one cent a hundred pounds by the Boston & Maine.

Operating out of Boston, the Boston & Albany met the second reduction, but the New York Central lines out of New York have not reduced their rates to correspond with the Boston rates.

The amount of import traffic westbound arriving at the port of Boston, they argue, is inconsequential as compared with that which arrives at the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The traffic now is being carried at as low a rate, they believe, as can be made without a loss.

Officially has been agreed to let the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany out the matter.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amal Copper	74⅝	74⅞	73⅞	74
Am Car & Foundry	49¾	50¼	49¾	50
Am C & F pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
Am Ice Securities	32½	32⅝	32	32⅜
Am Locomotive	54½	54½	53¾	54¼
Am Smelt & Re	88	88¾	87⅞	88
Am Smelt & Re pf	104½	104½	103¾	103¾
Am St Fn new	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
Am Sugar	181⅞	131⅞	131½	131½
Am Tel & Tel	131½	132	131¼	132
Am Tobacco pf	95⅝	95¾	95½	95½
Anaconda	44⅞	45¼	44½	44½
Atchison	105⅛	105½	105	105¼
At Coast Line	120	121½	120	121½
Balt & Ohio	111	111⅝	111	111⅝
Br Rap Transit	72⅞	74⅞	72⅝	74¼
Canada Southern	66	66	66	66
Canadian Pa	170	171	170	170¼
Cen Leather	29	29¼	29	29
Cen Leather pf	102	102	102	102
Ches & Ohio	70	70¼	69⅝	69¾
Chi & Alton	69⅛	69¾	68½	68½
Chi & Alton pf	76	76	76	76
Col Fuel & Iron	34⅞	35	34⅜	34⅜
Col Southern	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
Con Gas	137¾	138¾	137½	138
Denver & Rio G	46½	46½	46	46
Erie	27	27¾	26⅞	27⅛
General Electric	157¾	158	157	158
Chi & Gt W "B"	7¼	7⅜	7	7
Gt Nor pf	145¼	145¼	144½	145
Gt Nor Ore ctf	68¼	68½	68	68⅛
Illinois Cent	145	145	144½	144½
Inter-Met pf	40⅞	40⅞	39½	39½
Kan City So	46⅝	46¾	46¼	46½
Kansas & Texas	41⅞	42⅝	41¾	42
Louis & Nash	131½	132½	131¼	132
Mex Cent ctfs	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23½
Missouri Pa	72½	73¼	72½	72¾
Nat Lead	81	83	81	82¼
N Y Central	129¼	130¾	129¼	130⅜
N Y N H & H	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾
Nor & Western	88½	90½	88½	90
Northern Pa	142¾	143¼	142½	142¾
Northwestern	180	181⅝	180	181
Pennsylvania	133	133¾	132⅞	133½
People's Gas	113½	113½	112¼	112½
Pressed St Car	37½	37¾	37½	37¾
Pullman	172	172⅛	172	172
Reading	134¾	135⅝	134¾	134¾
Republic Steel	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
Rock Island pf	65¼	65⅜	64½	64¾
Sloss-Shef S & I	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Southern Pacific	122	123	122	122⅝
Southern Railway	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25½
St Paul	147⅜	147½	147⅛	147½
Texas Pacific	33½	33½	33¼	33¼
Union Pacific	183¾	184⅝	183⅝	184
U S Rubber pf	103⅞	104	103½	103¾
U S Steel	46¾	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝
U S Steel pf	112	112¼	112	112
Wabash pf	48½	48¾	47½	47⅝
Western Union	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
Westinghouse	83¾	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
Wisconsin Cent	48¼	48¼	47⅞	48

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am T & T conv	96½	97⅛	96½
Atchison Adj 4s	94¼	94½	94¼
Atchison gen 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100¾	100¾	100½
Den & Rio Grande fd	94¼	94¼	94¼
Interboro-Met 4½s	77¾	78	77¾
Japan 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼
Japan 4½s	93¼	93¼	93
Japan 4½s new	92⅝	92⅝	92½
N Y City 4½s new	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
Mex Central 1st inc	25½	25½	25½
Nor & Wes cv	97¼	97¼	97¼
Penn 4s 1948	104½	104½	104½
Rock Island 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼
U P cv 4s	105⅞	106	105⅝
U S Steel 5s	102⅞	103	102⅞
Wabash 4s	74⅞	74⅞	74¾
Wisconsin Central 4s	94⅜	94½	94⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid.	Opening Asked.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
2s registered	101½	102	101½	102
do coupon	101½	...	101½	...
3s registered	101	101¾	101	101¾
do coupon	101½	102½	101½	102½
Small bonds	100	...	100	...
4s registered	119	119¾	119	119¾
do coupon	120½	...	120½	...
Panama 2s	101	101½	101	101½
Panama 1938s	101	101½	101	101½
Dist Col 3-65s	108½	...	108½	...
Philippine 4s	100	...	100	...

CHICAGO BOARD.

	Open	Closing	Previous close
Wheat—			
May	1.18¾	1.19⅛	1.18⅝
July	1.05½	1.06½	1.05½
Sept	.99⅝	1.00⅝	.99⅝
Corn—			
May	.66½	.66¾	.66⅝
July	.65⅝	.66¾	.66⅝
Sept	.65⅝	.65⅝	.65½
Oats—			
May	.54⅛	.54⅝	.54⅛
July	.47	.47⅝	.47⅛
Sept	.39½	.39¾	.39½
Pork—			
May	17.70	17.92	17.77
July	17.80	17.92	17.80
Sept	17.82	17.92	17.80
Lard—			
May	10.07	10.20	10.12
July	10.27	10.30	10.25
Sept	10.40	10.42	10.37
Ribs—			
May	9.30	9.42	9.37
July	9.52	9.55	9.52
Sept	...	9.70	9.65

THE GRAIN MARKET.

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Opened barely steady this morning under brighter political outlook abroad and on disappointing Liverpool cables, but soon firmed up on strength of German cables. Later after the opening there was considerable commission house buying and this, together with light world's shipments, brought bull support. Broomhall made the world's shipments only 8,304,000 against 11,328,000 last week and 10,016,000 last year. Nearing the noon hour wheat eased off about ½ cent under reverse trading in commission house selling of the July option and profit taking by longs. The cables closed higher.

Corn—Ruled generally steady during the early session on continued light movement, moderate commission house demand and with the demand in wheat. Shortly after the noon hour corn declined under an increase in the visible, good weather and commission house selling.

Oats—Oats opened moderately firm but eased off on light trading and somewhat larger receipts.

A WIDE RANGE OF PRICES OF STOCK WITHIN A YEAR

Atlantic Coast Line Now Sells at Twice the Figures at Which It Was Quoted About One Year Ago.

EARNINGS LARGER

Judging from the strength and comparatively high price at which Atlantic Coast Line has been selling, holders of this security are well satisfied that its earning powers are unshakable and the future of the company bright. Around 119 the yield to the investors is about 4.2 per cent, as the dividend rate is only 5 per cent.

The stock has had a rather spectacular career. During 1908 and 1907 Atlantic Coast Line was selling for 58 and 59½. This is the lowest price ever attained. It seems as though the common stock of this road was about to experience a still heavier appreciation, as its value at the present time justifies the same high prices which it has previously reached.

Below is a table comparing the high and low for a period of six years:

	High	Low
1903	126	104
1904	155	104
1905	170	120
1906	168	131
1907	133	58
1908	111	59

BOSTON CURB

Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

	High	Low
Acme Consolidated	15c	14c
Ahmeek	155	155
Amal. Nevada	12½c	12c
Arizpe	91c	90c
Bay State Gas	70c	63c
Begole	19	18½
Bing. Cent. Stand	33c	33c
Black Mountain	1⅝	1⅝
Boston Ely	1½	1⅜
Boswyocolo	8½c	8½c
Cumberland Ely	8¼	8
Davis Daly	5½	5⅛
Eclipse Oil	21c	20c
First National Copper	6⅝	6¼
Geyser	10c	8c
Giroux Consol	8⅞	8⅛
Goldfield Cons	8½	8⅛
Goldfield Daisy	50c	50c
Helvetia	3¼	3¼
International Rotary	4½	4½
Laramie	93c	90c
La Rose	6⅞	6⅞
Majestic	88c	85c
Mines Co. of Am	75c	70c
Mason Valley	3¼	3¼
National Exploration	51c	50c
Nevada Utah	3⅛	3⅛
Nipissing	11⅛	10⅞
Ohio Copper	7⅛	7
Raven	51c	48c
Rawhide Coal	68c	67c
Ray Consol	14¼	14
Ray Central	2⅜	2⅜
San Antonio	13½	13½
Santa Ysabel	8c	8c
Sonora Mines	67c	66c
Southwest Devel	25c	22c
Superior & Globe	1	99c
Tonopah	7¾	7¾
Union Copper	1⅛	1⅛
Vulture	6⅞	6⅞

DIVIDENDS

The Winthrop National Bank has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent and 1 per cent extra, payable April 1 to stock of record April 1.

The directors of the Eliot National Bank have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 29.

The Mechanics Mills, Fall River, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 12½ cents discount per $1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1908 as follows:

	1909.	1908.
Exchanges	$14,602,022	$14,118,240
Balances	1,316,246	851,298

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of $12,633.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: March 9.53@9.54; May 9.45@9.46; July 9.34@9.35; August 9.29@9.31.; October 9.23@9.24; December 9.20@9.21; January 9.17@9.18. Market steady.

LIVERPOOL — Cotton business demand fair, prices steady. American middling uplands 500. Sales 7000; 500 for speculation and export. Receipts 8000; 600 American futures opened firm. Tenders new 5200.

BIRMINGHAM BONDS.

Sealed bids for the sale of $350,000 city of Birmingham, Ala., 5 per cent school bonds will be received by the mayor until 12 o'clock noon, April 8, 1909. The bonds are to be dated July 1, 1909, and mature 30 years from date. No bids will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest. Bids may be for the entire amount of $350,000 all deliverable July 1, 1909, or for $350,000 bonds deliverable as follows: $150,000 July 1, 1909; $100,000 April 1, 1910; $100,000 Jan. 1, 1911; or for $150,000 deliverable July 1, 1909.

COPPER ADVANCED.

NEW YORK—At the Metal Exchange today all grades of copper were advanced ⅛c. in the bid and asking prices. Lake is now 12⅞@13¼; electrolytic, 12½@12⅝; castings, 12⅜@12½.

TO LOCATE NEAR BOSTON.

WASHINGTON—Baron Ambrozy, it is stated, will locate the Austrian embassy on the North Shore, near Boston, for the summer.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

MINING.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Adventure	8⅜	8½	8	8
Allouez	39	39	39	39
Arizona Commercial	38⅛	38⅛	37¾	37¾
Atlantic	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
Butte Coalition	25	25	24¼	24⅝
Calumet & Arizona	102	103	102	103
Calumet & Hecla	630	630	630	630
Centennial	30	30½	30	30½
Consolidated Mercur	26c	26c	26c	26c
Copper Range	77	77	76½	77
Daly-West	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
Franklin	14¾	14¾	14	14¾
Granby	96	96	95	95
Greene-Cananea	10¾	10⅞	10⅛	10¼
La Salle	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Mass	6	6½	5¾	5⅞
Mexico Con	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Michigan	10½	11	10½	10¾
Mohawk	64	64	63¾	64
Nevada	19¾	20	19¾	19⅞
North Butte	72¼	72⅞	71¾	71¾
Old Dominion	51¾	51¾	51	51¼
Osceola	130	130	130	130
Parrot	34	34	33	33½
Santa Fe	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Shannon	14½	14½	14½	14½
Superior Copper	42	42⅝	41¾	42
Tamarack	79	79	79	79
Tennessee	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
Trinity	13½	15	13½	14¾
United Copper	13	13	13	13
Utah Consolidated	42½	43	42½	42¾
Utah Copper Co	43½	43½	43½	43½
Victoria	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Wyandot	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

RAILROADS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Atchison	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Boston & Albany	235	235	235	235
Boston Elevated	126½	126¾	126½	126¾
Boston & Maine	141	141	141	141
Boston & Nor pf	128	128	128	128
Chicago Junction pf	118	118	118	118
N Y N H & H	159¾	159¾	159¼	159¼
Rutland R R pf	27	27	27	27
Union Pacific	183¾	184½	183⅜	183¾
do pref	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
West End pf	109	109	108	108

TELEPHONES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amer Tel & Tel	131	132	131	132
Cumberland Tel	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
Mexican Tel	3	3	2¾	2¾
Mexican Tel pf	6	6⅝	6	6⅝
New England Te	132⅝	132⅝	132½	132½
New Eng Tel rts	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
Western Tel pf	77	77	77	77

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amer Pneumatic	9½	9½	9	9
Amer Pneumatic pf	20¼	20½	20	20
Amer Sugar	132	132	131½	132
Am Sugar pf	129	129	128½	129
East Boston Land	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8⅜
Edison Electric	253	254	253	254
General Electric	157½	158	157½	158
Georgia Electric	79½	79½	79½	79½
Int Button Hole	4	4	4	4
Mass Electric	15	15	14⅞	14⅞
Mass Electric pf	73	73	72	72½
Mass Gas	63½	63½	63	63½
Mass Gas pf	92¾	93	92¾	93
Mergenthaler	208	208¼	208	208¼
N E Cotton Yarn	70½	70½	70½	70½
Reece Button Hole	10½	10½	10½	10½
The Pullman Co	172	172	172	172
Torrington class A	22	22	22	22
United Fruit	135	136½	135	136½
United Shoe Mach	55½	55½	55¼	55¼
United Shoe Mac pf	29	29	28⅞	28⅞
U S Oil	32	32	32	32
United States Steel	46¾	47⅛	46⅝	46¾
U S Steel pf	112	112⅜	111¾	112⅜

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated	74⅝	74¾	73¾	73¾
Amer Agri Chemical	38	38	38	38
Amer Agri Chem pf	97	97	97	97
American Woolen	31	31¾	31	31¼
Amer Woolen pf	98¾	99	98¾	98¾
American Zinc	24	24¾	24	24¾
Atl Gulf & W I pf	17	17	16	16
Batopilas	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
Boston Con Copper	11⅜	11½	11	11
Boston & Corbin	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
East Butte	15⅜	15½	14¾	14¾
Isle Royale	27	27	26¼	26¼
Keweenaw	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Lake Copper	19⅝	20	19½	19½
Miami Copper	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
Newhouse Mines	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
North Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Ojibway Mining	13¾	13¾	13⅛	13⅛
Rotary Ring	9½	9¾	9	9
Superior & Boston	14½	15¼	14½	15
Superior & Pittsburg	14	14	13¾	14
Swift & Co	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
U S Smelting	43⅜	43⅜	42¾	43
U S Smelting pf	45½	45½	45¼	45½
Utah Apex	6	6	6	6

BONDS.

	Open.	High.	Low.
American Tel & Tel 4s	94	94	94
American Tel & Tel con 4s	96½	97⅛	96½
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	60	60	60
Central Vermont 4s	82½	82½	82½
C B & Q Jt 4s	98	98	98
Mass Gas 4½s rcts	99	99⅛	99
N E Cotton Yarn 5s	104	104	104

No quotations are given on stocks of which there were no sales.

MAY CONNECT THE TWO SYSTEMS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Conferences are being held between officers of the New Haven and Pennsylvania roads with reference to the connecting line of the two systems by a bridge over Hell Gate.

The expenses of the Hell Gate connecting line are to be shared equally by the New Haven and Pennsylvania, through the New York Connecting Company, which will finance the new line probably by mortgage bonds guaranteed by the two larger companies.

The total cost of the line across Hell Gate and through Long Island City is roughly estimated at about $25,000,000. There has been paid in already by the two companies, largely in the purchase of land and rights of way, about $3,600,000.

The new line will be used both for freight and passengers, the freight going by the Bay Ridge line, the passengers going below the river to the new Pennsylvania terminal.

STEAMER LIMON REACHES PORT.

Laden with 35,000 bunches of bananas the United Fruit Company's steamer Limon, Capt. H. P. Smith, reached port Sunday from Port Limon, Costa Rica. With the exception of strong southerly and westerly winds on clearing the Straits of Florida, the seas were smooth and the winds moderate throughout the 2100-mile passage.

RAILROAD MILEAGE OF INLAND EMPIRE INCREASING FAST

Northwestern District Is Constructing Forty-Five Hundred Miles of Lines, Half of It in Single State.

CONNECTING PLANS

SPOKANE, Wash.—More miles of railroad are under construction in the inland empire, taking in 150,000 square miles of territory in eastern Washington, northern Idaho, western Montana, northeastern Oregon and southeastern British Columbia, than in any other similar area on this continent. The mileage in Washington alone is 2500, and the work in the other three states and province mentioned will bring the total to 4500 miles. The Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Great Northern and its subsidiary companies have also made plans for an active construction campaign in western Canada, one engineer estimating that the new work involves an expenditure of more than $90,000,000 for 1909.

The first named expects to be running trains from Edmonton, Alberta, to the Great Lakes by next fall, and it is announced that the express service from the West to Winnipeg will start in June. Approximately 650 miles of line was built in Montana last year, when that state headed the list of the Union for new work.

There are at present 4595 miles of main lines, branches, yard tracks and sidings in Washington, which was second with between 500 and 600 miles built in 1908. The completion of the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway will add as much more. In addition to this approximately 1100 miles of steam and electric lines are projected to be completed before 1911.

Steam roads now in operation in the inland empire are the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Spokane Falls & Northern (Hill property), Spokane International (Canadian Pacific system), Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company (Harriman system), Central Washington and the Idaho & Washington Northern. Robert E. Strahorn, president of the North Coast Railway Company, building from Spokane to the sound, announces it will be part of a transcontinental system, the name of which he will not give out at present. The Canadian Pacific also will be extended from Spokane to the Pacific coast.

It is unofficially announced that the Canadian Pacific and the Milwaukee systems will be connected by a new line to be built from the Canadian boundary south down the Flathead valley to Kalispell, Mont., and from a point on the Milwaukee north to that city. With this stretch of road, 60 miles north of Kalispell and 70 miles south, the Milwaukee will be able to reach the coal fields in British Columbia, and the Canadian Pacific road will find an outlet for lumber and coal products.

The Canadian Pacific will be a factor in the inland empire. It already has entrance to Spokane over the Spokane International line, built by D. C. Corbin of Spokane, and a further extension may be obtained to Portland over the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company's lines, and there are indications that it will eventually get into Puget sound territory.

Economy of operation and facility in handling freight from the East to southwestern Washington and western Oregon by way of Spokane have been greatly promoted by the opening of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle line along the Columbia river, giving an outlet over practically water grades for traffic which formerly went over the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern lines.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Kidder, Peabody & Co. have reduced short sterling rates ½ cent and long rates ¼ cent.

The commission appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate exchange methods expects to present its findings to the Governor in two weeks.

Soft coal operators numbering 28 in the Central Pennsylvania bituminous district signed the wage scale for the ensuing year. This is nearly general.

Coupons on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway general mortgage 5 per cent bonds of Dec. 1, 1908, are now being paid by J. P. Morgan & Co.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks shows the reserve excess to be $1,759,857, a decrease of $1,388,429; excess with reserve agents, $16,824,857 an increase of $998,571. A feature of the statement is an increase of nearly $7,000,000 in the loan account. This is nearly offset by an increase of almost $6,000,000 in deposits. The statement in detail is as follows:

Loans	$205,517,000	$6,922,000
Circulation	7,604,000	511,000
Deposits	172,910,000	5,570,000
Due banks	81,970,000	654,000
U. S. deposits	736,000	*22,000
Reserve agents	42,150,000	1,883,000
Exchange clear	13,193,000	*255,000
Due from banks	20,690,000	*1,601,000
5 per cent funds	390,500	1,500
Legal tenders	3,328,000	69,000
Specie	23,757,000	*573,000
Reserve excess	1,759,857	*1,388,429
Exc. with res. agts	16,824,857	998,571

Excess of reserve last year in Boston, $1,782,429; with reserve agents, $10,339,429.

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.

February:		Increase
Opr. revenue	$929,960	$7,592
Net revenue	249,153	49,481
From July 1:		
Opr. revenue	7,823,123	*330,678
Net revenue	2,127,226	271,948

COLORADO SOUTHERN.

Third week March	$303,027	$25,943
From July 1	11,353,973	375,272

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.

Third week March	$224,800	$11,200
From July 1	8,511,700	*316,200

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT.

Third week March	$124,392	$14,555
From January 1	1,364,822	123,121

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

From July 1	6,072,635	45,719
Third week March	$149,767	*$3,139

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA.

Third week March	$42,456	$6,385
From July 1	1,436,150	*63,863

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN.

Third week March	$37,509	$3,360
From July 1	2,584,407	*104,932

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS-TEXAS PACIFIC.

Third week March	$144,990	$12,978
From July 1	5,583,229	*209,560

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Third week March	$124,277	$10,950
From January 1	1,751,500	142,284

*Decrease.

LONDON MARKET—4 P. M.

		Advance
Consols, money	84½	⅛
Consols, account	84½	⅛
Anaconda	44½	*⅜
Atchison	105¾	½
Canadian Pacific	170⅝	1¾
St. Paul	147⅛	⅝
Erie	27¼	¾
Erie 1st	42¾	1
Illinois Central	144½	⅛
Louisville & Nashville	130¾	..
New York Central	130¾	⅝
Pennsylvania	132¾	⅝
Reading	135¼	1
Southern Pacific	123	1¼
Union Pacific	184	1
U. S. Steel	46⅞	¾
U. S. Steel pfd	112¼	⅝

*Decline.

SHIPPING NEWS

The Norwegian steamer Frances, Captain Stabell, arrived in the harbor this morning from Santo Domingo. She brought in 11,400 bags of sugar. Last Thursday when off Cape Hatteras a huge sea was encountered which boarded the stern of the craft damaging the steering gear. The water rushed forward with such force that an ice chest weighing a ton was torn from its moorings and tossed into the air as if it were a soap box. The crew did not want to lose this chest overboard because it contained nearly everything that made ship life at all homelike. The huge box finally landed on the other side of the ship after having been hurled completely over a ventilator.

The British ship Timandra, Captain McQuarrie, has completed loading her cargo of lumber at Mystic wharf and will leave here Tuesday for Buenos Aires. The ship has been practically rebuilt. Some 27 new bowplates and beams have been put on and other extensive repairs made. It will be her first passage with cargo since her collision on the equator last August, which nearly resulted in her going to the bottom. The Timandra will carry out about 1,400,000 feet of lumber. When the Timandra sails out of port there will be on board C. E. Winquist of 3273 Washington street, Jamaica Plain and H. C. Cooper of Worcester, two recent graduates of the training ship Enterprise, who have shipped "before the mast." Both young men have a splendid record in navigation and practical seamanship.

The steamer City of Philadelphia, Captain Frye, arrived Sunday afternoon from New York, having been chartered to take the place of the Massasoit while that vessel is undergoing repairs. The Philadelphia left New York Saturday and made a good run, despite the thick weather. She will sail today for Eastport and other Maine ports. The Massasoit has been taken to Green's yard at Chelsea to repair the damage she sustained by fire and sinking at her berth. The 'tween decks section is considerably charred, but the damage to the ship is not serious and she will be ready for service again in about a week.

On her first direct trip from St. John, N. B., the steamer Calvin Austin, Captain Allan, arrived at Union wharf Sunday. She brought 79 passengers. The steamer Boston, Captain Simms, from Yarmouth, N. S., with 165 passengers, came in Sunday after a quick passage. She brought in the usual cargo of live lobsters, fish and general freight.

There was recently launched from the shipyard of Workman, Clark & Co. at Belfast, Ire., the handsome steamer Turrialba, built to the order of the United Fruit Company. She is intended for the fruit and passenger trade between the West Indies and the United States. She will be fitted with triple expansion engines and is designed for a speed of about 15 knots an hour.

Capt. Solomon Jacobs has at last started for the mackerel grounds. The auxiliary schooner Benjamin A. Smith has sailed from Gloucester with Captain Jacobs in command.

The schooner Pinta, Capt. Douglas McLean, also has left Gloucester for the mackerel grounds. This makes 18 vessels that have sailed after mackerel to date.

The following vessels were at T wharf this morning. Their catches are indicated in pounds: W. M. Goodspeed, 9800; Pontiac, 18,000

Contributions on Topics of Interest by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All the Family

SACRIFICE

There is scarcely any word in the Bible which reflects more accurately what is known as the difference between the old and the new dispensation than the word sacrifice. In it is summed up the change from paganism to Christianity, from the worship of Moloch, with all its hideous rites, to that spiritual worship of divine Truth, which is expressed in prayer and fasting. If the gods of paganism typified anything, they typified a human belief in the immortality of the human passions. It was natural, therefore, that humanity with its intense dread of the power of evil, the reality of which it had never learned to question, should have devoted its efforts rather to placating the malefic deities than to making offerings to the benevolent ones. The most horrible form of this worship of evil was, of course, contained in the rites of human sacrifice, practised largely throughout the uncivilized world. The Hebrew people came in contact with this form of worship among the Canaanites, and it seems to have had the same fiendish attraction for them which it had for their neighbors. Solomon built the high places of Moloch at the south end of the valley of Hinnom, and Manasseh those of Tophet at its southeasterly extremity. Such a form of worship was rigidly forbidden as an abomination of the heathen, and the story of Abraham and Isaac was no doubt designed by the Elohistic writer as an explanation and a lesson which would prevent the people from ever turning to such a terrible misconception of what the worship of Elohim implied.

The story of Abraham's attempted sacrifice of Isaac may or may not be intended to represent a historical incident. It is perfectly possible that the patriarch fell under the influence of the Canaanitish customs surrounding him, and that his own intense desire to act in accordance with the will of God served as the prayer which roused him to a sufficient perception of Truth to enable him to substitute the ram for the child. On the other hand it is at least quite as probable that the writer simply used the story, after the manner of the day, to impress upon his readers, in the most vivid way which occurred to him, the fact that the God of Israel was not to be worshipped after the manner of the heathens around. Abraham himself, the writer seems to imply, was not convinced that the course he was pursuing was a right one, and his answer to the question of Isaac, "Where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" seems to intimate that, with that remarkable faith which never deserted him, he went straight forward, confident that, when the necessary moment came, Truth would speak to him in an unmistakable manner. One thing at any rate he was conscious of, a desire not to cling to anything the surrender of which was demanded by divine Love. This constituted his sacrifice, and he made it, though not in the way he had proposed.

The Bible is the history of the evolution of the spiritual idea in the minds of generations of men fitted, by the purity of their aims, to perceive it and demonstrate it in proportion as they perceived it. Consequently the story of Abraham and Isaac finds its natural corollary in the rejection of the law of sacrifice of animals by Isaiah. "To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? saith the Lord," he demands, "I am full of the burnt offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of goats." Then he goes on to explain in what sacrifice really consists, in what, as a matter of fact, it has always consisted, "Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment." Sacrifice, in a word, is the surrender not of a small percentage of what the world regards as its material possessions, but of everything unlike God in the individual human consciousness and this is precisely what Paul declared, when, in writing to the Romans, he used the phrase, "present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."

"We know," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 11 of Science and Health, "that a desire for holiness is requisite in order to gain holiness; but if we desire holiness above all else, we shall sacrifice everything for it." At the same time we shall learn, in doing this, that we are never called upon to sacrifice anything which it is any value to us to retain. What we take for sacrifices we shall discover, as we go on, to be simply the discarding of material beliefs which have been instrumental in helping to delude us into a belief that there is pleasure in matter; and we shall learn that true sacrifice is the surrender of all that is material in our consciousness, so as to acquire, in exchange, that spiritual sense of life which constitutes the peace of God which passeth all understanding. The example of Jesus taught the world that sacrifice lay in the readiness to answer the demand of Truth as unquestionably as Abraham had answered it, though with a clearer spiritual perception of its requirements. Abraham had striven to please God by taking life. Christ Jesus showed that the way to please God was by proving Life to be indestructible.

Abraham's attempt to sacrifice Isaac upon the mountain in Moriah constituted an affirmation of the reality of death and evil. Jesus' sacrifice of himself at Calvary constituted a demonstration of the eternity of Life and the utter powerlessness of evil. "That he might liberally pour his dear bought treasures into empty or sin-filled human storehouses," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 54 of Science and Health, "was the inspiration of Jesus' intense human sacrifice," and that is the work which confronts those who would follow him today. Jesus saw perfectly clearly that the only way in which man could be freed from the delusion which held him in the rack of the physical senses was the understanding of his power to sacrifice this delusion, but he knew that in order to become effectual the possession of this power must not only be preached as a theory but demonstrated as a fact.

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A Mother's Words

I believe in the great teachers—but the greatest of all teachers is our mother. Her truths have remained immutable, her words of wisdom unimpeachable still. —Western Publisher.

A Glimpse of the Italian Court

A passage in Everybody's tells of experiences in the Italian court as follows:

We had a private audience yesterday with Queen Margherita and I had on a long train, and clinging. Of course, entering the room is not hard. I made my three reverences very nicely, very gracefully, I thought, one at the door, one half-way across the room, and one directly before the Queen, as I kissed her hand. But when the audience was over the distance between where Her Majesty sat and the door of exit seemed leagues! One must back all the way and make three deep courtesies. The first was simple, the second, half-way across the room, was difficult. I was already standing on nearly a meter of train, and when I got to the door I just walked all the way up the back of my dress, lost my balance, and fell out of the room!

Queen Elena gives tea parties of about 30 or 40 people. Her Majesty talks to every one separately or in very small groups, while tea and cake and chocolate and iced drinks are served by the ladies in waiting—there are never any servants present. It is, of course, charming, and the Queen puts every one at ease. At the Queen Mother's court things are more formal. And yet no sovereign could be more gracious, and her memory is extraordinary. She forgets nothing. Yesterday she asked me how the baby was. She knew his name, even his age and all about him.

Humane Treatment of Dogs

Los Angeles recently introduced a new method of caring for unlicensed dogs. The business is now in the hands of the "Humane Animal League." The old city pound has been transformed into a well-kept acre-and-a-half lot, with white-washed buildings, beautiful foliage, and a general air of home. The league, instead of pursuing dogs with nets and wreaking vengeance indiscriminately because they happen to have no one to defend them, has the animals collected and redistributed. All a person has to do to redeem his dog is to pay the $2 license tax, no fees being charged by the pound.—Los Angeles Times.

A Daily Walk

A writer in the Musician says: "Add a course of walking to your professional studies." Whether in city or country the advice may profitably be carried out. If we are studying English, the walk will yield a dozen subjects for composition, a hundred illustrations of the beautiful or true words of the great writers we are studying. If we are studying other subjects the promptings to this line of thinking will keep us from too narrow absorption in our special preoccupation.

Aubade

Hark, hark the lark at heav'n's gate sings
And Phoebus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at those springs
On chaliced flow'rs that lies;
And winking Marybuds begin
To ope their golden eyes,
With everything that pretty is
My lady sweet, arise. —Shakespeare.

A Child Thought

A mother asked her child why a friend had spoken of her as "an attractive child." The little one thought for a moment and said: "I loved everybody there and I guess it must have shined through."

Let only the western shutters be open and we shall see only the setting sun. Let all the windows be unclosed and expectant and from sunrise round to sunset there shall be no interval in the unbroken light. The sun, in the course of the day, will look into them all.—Phillips Brooks.

A Private House Willed as An Art Museum to the Nation

Interior of Mrs. Clifford Barney's House in Washington, D. C.

(Copyright 1909 by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

MRS. CLIFFORD BARNEY'S HOUSE.

Showing interior view of Italian Renaissance home willed to Washington, D. C., as a museum.

Mrs. Clifford Barney, one of the well-known women portrait artists of today, has made a clause in her will leaving her studio house to the city of Washington as an art museum.

Mrs. Barney was one of the pioneers in building in the extreme Northwest section of Washington, being the first to erect a house in what is now Sheridan circle. Fashion has followed her lead and now the circle is surrounded by some of the finest mansions in this city of beautiful homes. Studio House is the quaintest and, in some respects, the most interesting dwelling in the capital. It is of the Italian Renaissance and is unique in that every detail of that ancient period has been conscientiously carried out.

In willing her home to the city Mrs. Barney has followed the custom of persons in Europe, where the ancestral home is often turned partially or wholly into a museum for the people. Fenway Court, Mrs. John L. Gardner's home in Boston is another example of an American house which will doubtless belong eventually to the city. It is such a museum of art as exists perhaps nowhere else in the world, in that in Mrs. Gardner's home the rare and beautiful things all have a right relation and a reason for being just where they are. Mrs. Barney's house has also had the advantage of personal planning.

In most great houses in Europe the overflowing art treasures are the flotsam and jetsam of ages representing the varying taste and fashion of generations. People familiar with the most beautiful foreign homes say that their very traditionalism prevents such houses from presenting the real harmony and beauty that Mrs. Gardner has worked out at Fenway Court. Her house, not a palace, by the way, but rather an Italian villa, like those on the outskirts of Florence, is thus the product of an artist mind, as surely as pictures, music, literature, may be.

The Bruges Bells

An enormous drum, weighing 2000 pounds and containing 30,000 holes, in which brass pegs are inserted for striking the trackers which move the wires communicating with the bell hammers, is the mechanism which operates the famous bells at Bruges. The studded [illegible] is like a mammoth music box, and m[illegible] wound up every two hours. The a[illegible]s are changed once each year.—Van Norden.

Another Tree of Commercial Value

The forestry bureau of the Philippines reports that there is a fortune for any one who will investigate and exploit the wood of the mancono, which has all the properties of the now rare lignum vitae. Its extreme hardness and density, the high polish and color that can be secured, commend it, and it is easy of access and abundant. Spanish houses built of it a hundred years ago show no trace of decay. A knife makes as little impression as on iron.—Exchange.

The Oxford Press

A custom dating since 1640 at the Oxford University Press is the printing of "keepsakes" to commemorate the presence of visitors. Among the most recent are those which record the visit at the university of the Hon. Joseph Choate, the American ambassador, in 1903, and of Lord Curzon in 1907.

The Oxford Gazette, the official organ of the King and court, was first issued in 1665, and continues till this day. It is now the London Gazette. The issue for May 5, 1908, bears the number 28,134.

The Bible press occupies one wing of the Oxford modern building, and the Learned press the other. The average output for the latter is one book per working hour. Books may be set up here in 150 languages, including Eskimo and the latest discovered Cretan characters. Three thousand Bibles are put out every day. The paper is chiefly made at the Wolvercote mill, two miles from Oxford, the beginnings of which go back to 1670.—Inland Printer.

The Right Direction

Some one undertook to puzzle the witty bishop of Albany by suddenly asking him in a large company the question, "Can you give me a plain, simple direction how to get to heaven?"

"Yes," immediately replied the bishop; "turn to the right and keep straight on." —Tradesman.

Learning to Write

From the Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin

A London teacher in remarking on the helpfulness of Robert Louis Stevenson's account of how he learned to write, says that these experiences of great men in attaining greatness are of special value to teachers, admonishing them to encourage any original individual effort on the part of the child rather than to insist only on formal school methods.

Benjamin Franklin also describes how he learned to write. He tells us he began by verse-making, but that his father discouraged his attempts, and that he then turned his attention to prose, in letters of an argumentative nature to a boy friend on the question of educating women.

He says: "Three or four letters had passed when my father happened to find my papers and read them, and took occasion to talk to me about my manner of writing. He observed that though I had the advantage of my antagonist in correct spelling and pointing (which he attributed to the printing house), I fell far short in elegance of expression, in method, in perspicuity, of which he convinced me by several instances. I saw the justice of his remarks and thence grew more attentive to my manner of writing.

"About this time I met with an odd volume of the Spectator. I bought it, read it over and over, and was much delighted with it. I thought the writing excellent, and wished if possible to imitate it. With that view I took some of the papers, and making short hints of the sentiments in each sentence, laid them by a few days, and then, without looking at the book, tried to complete the papers again, by expressing each hinted sentiment at length, and as fully as it had been expressed before, in any suitable words that should occur to me. Then I compared my Spectator with the original, discovered some of my faults, and corrected them.

"But I found I wanted a stock of words, or a readiness in recollecting and using them, which I thought I should have acquired if I had gone on making verses; since the continual search for words of the same import, but of different length to suit the measure, or of different sound for the rhyme, would have laid me under the constant necessity of searching for variety, and also have tended to fix that variety in my mind.

"Therefore, I took some of the tales in the Spectator, and turned them into verse; and after a time when I had pretty well forgotten the prose, turned them back again. By comparing my work with the original, I discovered many faults, and corrected them; but I sometimes had the pleasure to fancy, that in certain particulars of small consequence, I had been fortunate enough to improve the method or the language."

At the White House

Mrs Taft means to draw the line against official business in the White House, not allowing it to intrude into the President's home. One mark of the new administration is that footmen in livery now attend at the entrance of the White House instead of the uniformed policemen and the doorkeepers in frock coats. This gives the house more the look of a private residence. President Taft, on the other hand, will insist more on the dignity of his office than Mr. Roosevelt did. The secret service men who attended him on his walk to church on Sunday were in the frock coat and silk hat which are their distinctive garb. Mr. Roosevelt never insisted on this and so the men dressed as they saw fit.

PICTURE PUZZLE

What trade.

Answer to conundrum: A chair.

Never disregard what your enemies say. They may be severe, they may be prejudiced, they may be determined to see only in one direction, but still in that direction they see clearly. They do not speak all the truth, but they generally speak the truth from one point of view; so far as that goes, attend to them.—R. B. Haydon.

October's Bright Blue Weather

O suns and skies and clouds of June,
And flowers of June together,
Ye cannot rival for one hour
October's bright blue weather,

When loud the bumblebee makes haste,
Belated, thriftless vagrant,
And goldenrod is dying fast,
And lanes with grapes are fragrant;

When gentians roll their fringes tight
To save them for the morning,
And chestnuts fall from satin burrs
Without a sound of warning;

When on the ground red apples lie
In piles like jewels shining,
And redder still on old stone walls
Are leaves of woodbine twining;

When all the lovely, wayside things
Their white-winged seeds are sowing,
And in the fields, still green and fair,
Late aftermaths are growing.

When comrades seek sweet country haunts,
By twos and threes together,
And count like misers hour by hour,
October's bright blue weather.

O suns and skies and flowers of June,
Count all your boasts together,
Love loveth best of all the year
October's bright blue weather.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Au Revoir to Mr. Roosevelt

The New York Times bade Colonel Roosevelt farewell in a friendly editorial, in the course of which it said:

"There is no need to tell him that he will carry with him wherever he goes the abiding affection of nearly 80,000,000 of people. They who dislike Colonel Roosevelt, or think they do, scarcely count in the census."

The perfect day of God is shadowless, and love is love alway.—Whittier.

Herbert Spencer and Henry George

The Spinster's Further Discoveries Anent Land Rent.

It is a question for speculation where Sir William Blackstone would have ranged himself today among all the theories on public polity that are demanding a chance to be practised. If women are to have the duty of franchise laid upon them a severe "course of sprouts," as one might say, should be at once begun to teach the infant citizeness' ideas to shoot in the right direction. A masculine friend incited by the Spinster's recent excursion into that Utopia where land belongs to everybody has brought a battery of books and argument to bear upon those strongholds of feminine reserve whither the average woman is glad to retreat after such a sortie. In one book Herbert Spencer is quoted first as saying that in the light of the equal right of all men to the use of the earth, equity does not permit private property in land, and second that nationalization of land is abhorrent to him. He confesses his dilemma and admits that he can see no way to reconcile the ethical requirements with the politico-economical requirements, because "the belief that land would be better managed by public officials than it is by private owners is a very wild belief."

Bewilderment clouds the feminine thought in contemplating these statements. One can but shrink from the burden of having to have an opinion and register it by vote upon a subject that is beyond the grasp of Herbert Spencer. If this is what it is going to mean to have the ballot, let us make haste slowly, sisters, and let us look with new respect upon that half of the race that has so long wrestled with these problems and kept his head. Let those of you be thankful, besides, who have meanwhile had no more onerous task than to keep his house and his heart in peace.

However, masculine admonishment comes to the rescue again and offers the magic word "single tax" as the key to Herbert Spencer's puzzle. It develops that no man should be disturbed in his possession of land, nor in his power to transfer it as he will; that Henry George and his followers are the last to desire this. But if every man holding possession of land should pay to the state a rightly apportioned tax for its use, based upon such of its value as his own intelligence and labor have not produced, he would satisfy those ethical requirements recorded by Blackstone and pondered by Herbert Spencer, while the social equilibrium would be in no way disturbed and the management of land would go on exactly as it does under the present system of private ownership.

At any rate, the Spinster, relying upon occasional coaching in default of private ownership in any masculine storehouse of wisdom, will not risk exhausting either the subject or her readers further at this writing.

Then Give

Then give to the world the best you have
And the best shall come back to you.
Give love, and love to your heart will flow,—
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed. —M. S. Bridges.

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